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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Russia Stalls Ottawa Parley

British Did, Now French Will

Spain Locks Up Titled Rebels

World Glad With Lindberghs

Striking Farmers Raise a Row

THE Imperial Economic Conference finds itself in a difficult deadlock over Russia. Adjournment has been postponed for two days, and the Empress of India, scheduled to carry many delegates homeward, has put over its sailing for a day while the Ottawa session struggles to reach some satisfactory basis. The United Kingdom, enjoying a profitable trade with Russia, does not wish to menace it unduly. But the eight Dominions, particularly Canada and Australia, demand drastic safeguards which will give them an advantage and protect them from Soviet dumping of wheat. Premier Bennett of Canada leads a fight which he says is more than economic. The conference recognizes the seriousness of its situation—the crystallizing fruits of its efforts are in danger.

* * *

¶ France is stirred to applause by the self-sacrificing British in their swift compliance with the invitation to exchange their war loan bonds for new ones at a lower interest rate. The Herriot Government will ask the French to duplicate the feat. Commonly the people of a nation seem to progress to the accompaniment of discussion, disagreement and disruption. But a poised appeal for the common good can elevate them instantly above the warring of minds many. They flow together in an exultant unity—and take it on the chin.

* * *

¶ Madrid sees hundreds of de luxe automobiles lined up in front of Modelo jail. Detained within are proud dukes and marquises and lesser nobles who have known no bars upon their escutcheons except these they are looking through. The rabble, within and without, jeers the blue-bloods, whose uprising in favor of the monarchy's return got nowhere at all. Yet no guillotine rears its swift head in the public square. The modern, reasoning Republic may temper vengeance through realizing that the line it drew overnight some months ago is still dim to aristocratic eyes—the line between the public trust and private treason.

* * *

¶ Englewood, N. J., is flooded with telegrams and cablegrams. A world that has sorrowed with Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh now joins them in rejoicing. No baby perhaps, not even the first son of these same parents, was ever more eagerly welcomed. A chubby hand, strange intuition whispers, may reach back to right things in the past, the reparable past. The wish of millions for this youthful father and mother exalts itself into a prayer. It is that a little child shall lead them—in the paths of a deepening peace.

* * *

¶ India receives Britain's settlement of the communal voting problem it was unable to settle for itself. The document specifies the delicately adjusted number of Moslems, Hindus and other sects who shall sit in each of the many provincial legislatures. The "untouchables," over most of the country, will vote with the rest of the Hindus to avoid being stamped with degradation. Women are given more rights than they sought. No community gets everything it demanded, hence bitter complaints are expected. India, if as a whole it doesn't like the scheme, is asked to do what it failed to do before—to agree upon and bring in a better one.

* * *

¶ American public opinion now mildly favors war debt revision. So the Williamstown Institute of Politics is told by eminent economists. Opinion has yielded slowly to a showing that while European nations unquestionably owe $22,000,000,000, due over half a century, they have not the power to pay. Reparations were compromised at Lausanne as a sacrifice for the return of prosperity. The war debts, foreign and American speakers feel, will also undergo a vast reduction—as a sacrifice for the return of prosperity.

* * *

¶ Germany announces discovery of a method of smashing atoms by millions. Great electric power does the trick. Without plenty of these minute particles to work on natural scientists just can't do their work—can't pick to pieces the system of sun, moon and stars each atom contains.

* * *

¶ Sioux City, Iowa, becomes the storm center of a farmers' strike. The nine highways leading into town are picketed by members of the Farmers' Holiday Association, who attempt to turn back every loaded wagon from the farm. Pitchforks and hoes become weapons and windshields and fenders of trucks are smashed. Extra peace officers take a hand. Produce is routed in new ways to reach Des Moines. Neighboring states are besought to join the strike against selling and buying until produce prices go up. The farmer, running out of plans and talk that get him nowhere, falls back on exasperated man's oldest device—he tries to read reason into force.

India to Use Radio As 'Listening Posts'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bombay

PROPOSALS to install wireless in some villages in western India have been made to the Bombay Government by Mr. E. Duncan Smith, wireless consultant to the Government of India. The scheme, framed for the Bombay Presidency, will take advantage of the latest improvements in radiocasting apparatus.

It is proposed to choose villages in the center of well-populated areas and establish listening posts in them. A listening post will consist of a ferro-concrete cubicle with a loudspeaker on the roof.

Third Party Idea Barred By W.C.T.U.

Delegates Say Time Is Not Sufficient to Successfully Organize

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 17—The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union is "not accepting any invitations to join a third party, thank you," and to the telegrams, long distance telephone calls and special delivery letters coming to its fifty-eighth annual convention is returning a polite "No."

A canvass of national officers and state presidents reveals overwhelming sentiment against immediate support of a third party. Indeed the sentiment is so strong that the policy committee is considering bringing a resolution to the floor of the convention.

The attitude of the women is favorable to "a popular uprising," which would result in a third party at some future day. At present they think there is not sufficient time to organize successfully before the fall elections, and, as Mrs. Laura D. Richard, president of Ohio, says, "Every vote for a third candidate is a vote against President Hoover and for Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose election we cannot permit."

Society is welcoming the serving of non-alcoholic drinks, said Mrs. James M. Doran of Washington, D. C., director of the department of non-alcoholic fruit products. Mrs. Doran gave receipts for fruit drinks which are served by wives of Cabinet members on their days "at home" in Washington.

Uniform lessons, continued courses of study, plays, pageants, and speeches are being used to reach the 35,000,000 members of Bible schools throughout the world, declared Mrs. W. B. Lindsay of North Carolina, director of the Sunday school department. Mrs. W. C. Hair of Pennsylvania, associate director, read the report of Miss Rebecca Naomi Rhoades, director of the department of soldiers and sailors, telling what the organization is doing to reach not only the army and navy, but citizens' military training camps.

Miss Edith Stickney Farrand of Minneapolis won the Grand Diamond Medal in an oratorical contest last evening. About 100,000 contestants have participated in contests for gold, silver and diamond medals throughout the United States during the past four years preliminary to last evening's event. Miss Myra Miller-Stauffer of Pennsylvania is now the director of these contests which have been a feature of the union's work for 40 years, during which time it is estimated that 3,000,000 boys and girls and young men and women have competed.

The contestants last evening were the Misses N. E. Whitner and Victoria V. Church of Seattle; E. O'Brian of Outlook, Wash.; Alice Callaghan of Burlington, Wash.; Mildred Wills of Portland, and Edith Stickney Farrand.

"The battle for temperance will have to be fought again in the pulpits of America," said the Rev. E. R. Attebury of the Grace Methodist Church, who predicted that the greatest temperance crusade in history will take place within the next decade.

Germans Halt Factory Removals In Plans to Safeguard Trade

Action Taken to Prevent Circumvention of Rules Affecting Foreign Exchange—Development of Home Products Covered in Program

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Germany has taken steps to prevent factories moving out of the country, thus tightening the drastic restrictions which the Reich in recent months has thrown about industry and trade.

The Federal Ministry of Economics recently announced that it will carefully investigate proposed removal of industrial plants from Germany as a means of preventing circumvention of the regulations of foreign exchange.

The order closes one of the few remaining holes in the restrictions which, since Aug. 1, 1931, have controlled practically all phases of Germany's foreign trade.

Faced by increasing limitations on the movement of money across the German border, which has reduced the volume of exports as well as imports, a few factories have closed down their German plants. They have reopened in some neighboring country such as Switzerland where currency restrictions are less severe. Applications for removal of assets will now be controlled through examination by the Foreign Currency Control Board.

In addition, though the policy has not been accompanied by general public announcement, the Ministry of Economics is increasing the care with which it is investigating applications for permission to export money from Germany.

It also is investigating the possibility of increasing the number of products capable of being produced within Germany, which are virtually barred from the import list. This is made effective through refusal to grant permission to export money in payment for the imports.

The extent to which German commerce has been curtailed is indicated by the increasing limitation on foreign exchange transactions for imports into Germany. Importers in May were allowed only 50 per cent of the foreign exchange which was available to them in December, 1931. This limit has been reached through successive restrictions which began in January.

In practice this restriction means that an importer, or the German branch of an American concern, may not be able to obtain foreign exchange for more than 25 or 30 per cent of its normal requirements.

A typical example cited here is that of one importer who, in line

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OTTAWA PACT HINGES UPON SOVIET TRADE

United Kingdom Refuses to Grant Embargo on Dominions' Behalf

By LLOYD ROBERTS

Staff Correspondent Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 17—The deadlock between the United Kingdom and the Dominions continues to hold up the progress of the Imperial Economic Conference with the result that adjournment day has been put forward from Thursday to Saturday. Incidentally, the sailing of the Empress of Britain has been postponed until Sunday in order to accommodate the delegates.

Russia appears to be the chief bone of contention. Canada, and to a lesser extent Australia, are insisting upon adequate safeguards against Soviet competition in the British market. If they cannot have an embargo, which the United Kingdom refuses to give, then they want something else, sufficiently drastic to give the Dominions a real advantage over the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

A preference of 6 cents a bushel on wheat and 20 per cent on lumber would not prevent "dumping" of these products at prices that Canada could not meet, it is argued.

Canada Stands Firm

Canada, it is reported, has threatened to withdraw its important concessions in regard to textiles and, perhaps, the right of appeal for terms of fair competition before the Canadian tariff board, if the United Kingdom does not comply with its wishes. The Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett, is uncompromising in his attitude toward the Soviet Republics, having refused several tempting trade offers on account of his "principles," and he is impatient with those of differing views on the matter. Mr. Stanley M. Bruce of Australia seems equally aroused over Russia's marketing methods as applied to wheat.

The United Kingdom naturally is averse to surrendering substance for what might prove to be little more than shadow. The Russian trade is extremely profitable to the British people and some of it could not well be duplicated by the Dominions. In addition Britain has been providing industrial credits said to aggregate more than £180,000,000, to Russia and has arranged many contracts there. Then there is the Graham Treaty, signed at Geneva, extending to Russia specific trade privileges with Britain.

Differ on "Dumping"

If Russia were consulted it might ask why its exports were labeled "dumping" while those from Canada and the United States were not. The answer of course would be along

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Upward Trend of Trade Cycle Is Expected to Gain Impetus

Hoover Conference With Business Leaders Promises to Stimulate Progress in Progressive Third Stage of Swing

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 — Numerous encouraging business developments lend hope to the Administration that the third stage of the industrial cycle has been reached and that the forthcoming presidential conference next week will stimulate the improvement.

The index number of wholesale commodity prices just published showed strong improvement for July, with an increase of nearly a full point over the month before. This figure is prepared by the bureau of labor statistics and includes the weighted price averages of 784 commodities. In the month the farm group commodities made the biggest gain of 4¾ per cent, reflecting a tremendous benefit to agricultural communities. The wholesale price index is now 64.5 as against 63.9 for June and 72 for July a year ago.

President Hoover in his acceptance speech a week ago pointed out that the country had gone through "two stages of dislocation and stress." The first was the internal slump that followed the collapse of the stock market. The second followed, and was a world-wide downward movement, which caught the United States just as it was making recovery from the first reaction.

It is the third stage in which the Administration is now interested—the stage—it is hoped—of recovery.

It is to stimulate this new development that the White House conference next week has been summoned. More particularly it is to facilitate the use of the tremendous $3,800,000,000 credit of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to aid the uplift. In the lull before the White House conference, Cabinet members and financial experts are closely analyzing the situation and the machinery of the Finance Corporation.

The critical days of the slump are generally agreed to be over. The "panic" has given way to "plain deflation." The crucial point came in the second stage, after England left the gold standard, after 18 other countries dropped their gold anchors, when the United States in the six weeks ending Oct. 31, 1931, lost $750,000,000 of its gold, or about 15 per cent of the total, and when domestic currency was going into hoarding at an unprecedented rate.

Before the critical part of the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

INDIAN PLAN AIMS TO END RACIAL FEUDS

Separate Electorates for Minority Groups Kept in British Proposal

FRANCHISE SCHEME COVERS 36,000,000

Women to Have 37 Seats in Legislatures — MacDonald Finds Scheme Workable

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 17—The British Government today announced its settlement of India's vexed communal problem in a series of decisions that will affect an electorate of 36,000,000 persons and influence India's constitutional progress during the next 20 years.

Millions of Moslems, Sikhs, depressed classes (who are Hindus) and other minority groups will go to the polls under the new constitution in separate electorates, perpetuating a voting system that is already in vogue in India.

Decisions have been reached after a detailed analysis of the numerical strength of each community whose voting power is delicately adjusted to strike a fair balance of representation for all.

Acted on Indians' Request

Settlements have been achieved after months of futile negotiations among the Indians themselves who finally requested the British Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, to arbitrate the issue.

The Government's proposals are outlined by the Prime Minister in a special survey of the problem and it is made clear here that the British Cabinet is unanimous in its proposals.

The Prime Minister in his statement on the settlement says so far as the British Government is concerned the communal problem is disposed of. The Government is convinced no further negotiations will be of any advantage and the Cabinet will not be a party to them.

At the same time it is announced if Indians can offer an alternative scheme that has the indorsement of all of the communities concerned, the British Government will adopt it either now or later. In addition, either question may come up for review at the end of 10 years if the communities in India so desire.

Three Major Proposals

While details of the scheme are involved and vary in each of the nine provinces of British India broad outlines of policy are simple. Here are the proposals:

1. There will be one "general" electorate. This includes Hindus and others who are not entitled to vote under community groupings.

2. There will be separate electoral groups for Moslems, Sikhs, depressed classes, Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Indian Christians, and there will be special representation for commerce and industry, landholders, universities, labor and women.

3. Depressed classes will be specially protected by a system of dual voting; they will be entitled to vote under general electorates and they will also have a vote in the separate electorates. The aim of the dual system is to prevent depressed classes from being segregated from the religion to which they belong while guaranteeing their protection from social injustices to which they are subjected. At the same time it is pointed out that separate electorates for depressed classes will exist for only 20 years unless the depressed classes desire otherwise.

Special Seats for Women

Women will vote by communities in keeping with the general system of separate electorates and special seats will be reserved for them in most legislatures. They will have 37 seats in the nine provincial legislatures.

The general position of seats held in the legislatures under the scheme will be as follows: General electorate, including Hindus, 705; Moslems, 489; depressed classes, 71; commerce and industry 54; Labor, 38; Sikhs, 35; landholders, 35; Europeans, 25; backward areas, 20; Indian Christians, 21; Anglo-Indians, 12; universities, eight.

In the Punjab—the most contentious area of the communal problem—the Moslems are not to receive a statutory majority although they are a majority in population. At the same time the distribution of votes is expected to give the Moslems a bare majority in actual practice. The Punjab Sikhs who demanded a 30 per cent representation are to receive approximately 19 per cent—which is weightage to substantiate their minority status of 13 per cent.

The Prime Minister commends the scheme to Indian communities as a "fair and honest attempt to hold the balance between conflicting claims in relation to existing positions in India."

Mr. MacDonald admits that although the settlement may not for the moment satisfy the claims of all, he declares it to be a "workable plan for dealing with the question of representation in the next period of India's constitutional development."

LAND OF PLENTY FOUND AMONG ARIZONA HILLS

Farms and Woodlands Are Meeting All Needs of Happy Dwellers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Valleys there may be, but hardly "depressions" in a forested Arizona hinterland that lies northeast from Phoenix. In these valleys life continues in an even and happy groove, whatever of tribulation may be in the outside world.

Of meat and fruit and vegetables a plenty ever is at hand, home raised, while fuel awaits the ax. The homes are of pine logs, cut near by, or of lumber from small cooperative mills. There is honey in the hollow junipers, and wild berries, grapes, cherries and walnuts are to be had for the seeking.

Most of these Arizona mountain dwellers are intelligent and well-informed Americans, keenly interested in their schools, wherein preference usually is given teachers who can add children of their own to the small attendance records. But the settlers have retained the old idea that each farm should produce most of its family's needs. Forehanded, they and their wives fill their cellars with canned fruits and vegetables, potatoes, corn and smoked meats. The need for flour is diminished by use of home-cracked wheat and corn, to be cooked and then put on the table with the milk of the many cows.

A large proportion of the settlers belong to a religious denomination that discourages the use of alcohol, tobacco, coffee and tea. In Navajo and Apache countries are a number of small, self-contained communities which, in fall time, in the way of a village picnic, pile in the yard of each widow or needy person an ample supply of winter fuel.

This self-dependence recently was commented upon by visitors to Pleasant Valley, in northeastern Tonto Basin, a region notorious 40 years ago for a feudal war of very sanguinary sort, later celebrated in a novel, "To the Last Man." But peace has descended upon the sylvan slopes, with the "Wild West" only historic and with no Wall Street panic to affect in material degree.

It is true there is little profit in the marketing of cattle, but the cattle can remain, to fatten still more on the grassy hillsides. Visitors come occasionally in the months of delight, when snow no longer blocks the roads, and they are welcomed with all hospitality in cabins that never have known locks. Money is little needed, "hard times" is a mere term and destitution is unknown. Possibly there are few lands where contentment reigns in larger degree.

CHANGE IS SEEN IN U.S. ATTITUDE ON WAR DEBTS

Half-a-Loaf-Better-Than-No-Loaf Policy Is Declared in Ascendant

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 17—Impact of what are set forth to be cold economic facts pointing to the impossibility of American war debt collection at current rates of exchange, has swung public opinion onto a tack mildly favorable to revision, the Institute of Politics here was told today.

While economists have argued for years that revision is inevitable and will benefit America more than a stubborn refusal to act on established evidence of Europe's lessened "capacity to pay," the public has been slow to accept this view. Leaders at the institute therefore regard the reported change in public sentiment as of highest importance.

Economists here stripped the issue of all emotional trappings. America's legal right to collect $22,000,000,000 over the next half century is unchallenged, they admitted. But Europe's inability to pay this sum is likewise a bald economic fact that will, in their opinion, produce results regardless of what action America takes.

Seeks to Correct Misbelief

In other words, widespread belief that the Lausanne reparations agreement is mainly a bid by Europe for American reduction of war debts, was held to be misinformed. Whether America reduces war debts or not, "the Lausanne agreement settles definitely the question of reparations," according to M. Pierre Lyautey, editor of La Journée Industrielle.

"M. Herriot and the French delegation decided without any compensation to reduce German reparations by 90 per cent," he asserted. "We have made this sacrifice for return of prosperity, and when I say we, I mean the French taxpayers."

Further testimony that reparations is a closed issue at this writing regardless of American action came

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Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics Harvard University

27—Did Prohibition Beget the Speakeasy Or the Bootlegger?

BOTH were in existence before we had prohibition, so also were blind pigs, blind tigers, kitchen barrooms and other forms of illicit selling. They were all born of attempts to regulate the liquor business. They were all means of avoiding regulations.

The licensing of saloons bred a large crop. They were means of avoiding the paying of a license. Sunday closing bred another crop. They all sold liquor on Sunday. Early closing bred another crop. They all sold after hours. Forbidding the sale to minors or to men already drunk bred still another crop.

There are only two ways of stopping the illicit sale of liquor. One is to enforce the laws rigidly and efficiently. The other is to have no law of any kind for the regulation of the liquor trade. If there are any who believe in the unregulated sale of liquor, they are not saying much about it. Unless we are willing to try that method of eliminating the speakeasy and the bootlegger, we had better try the other method, namely, enforcement.

WALKER DENIES RESPONSIBILITY FOR SHERWOOD

Failure to Help Locate Alleged Agent Complicates Hearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 17—Russell T. Sherwood, fugitive accountant, who, it is charged, was Mayor Walker's confidential business agent, has become the most important link in the Walker removal proceedings here before Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Failure of Mayor Walker to make a personal effort to bring Sherwood back within the jurisdiction of the Hofstadter joint legislative committee investigating his mayoralty, and within the jurisdiction of the New York courts, which have declared him in contempt, has developed into the outstanding feature of the hearing, which today entered its fifth day.

A further denouement was expected today as the Governor took up the alleged fee-splitting by Mayor Walker's brother, Dr. William H. Walker, in connection with city medical cases. In his previous defense answer to the Seabury charges, the Mayor gave no space to the specification against his brother beyond asserting that had there been no relationship, the matter would have received no attention whatsoever.

Dr. Walker's Case Next

The Governor has put the Dr. Walker case next on the calendar, however, and apparently intends to give it fullest consideration.

The entire hearing yesterday was devoted to Sherwood and the Mayor's relations with him and to the "unnamed person" whom the Mayor's counsel, Mr. John J. Curtin, brought up.

The questions by the Governor were always pertinent and not infrequently was there acerbity in his tone. This evoked several outbursts by the Mayor, and once, when Governor Roosevelt's interrogations pressed him hard, he protested strongly against what he called "inferences and innuendoes."

At the close of the fourth day's hearing, however, the fact remained that the Mayor's testimony before the Hofstadter inquiry body was not changed in any substantial way, despite the persistent cross-examination in the executive chamber, and that the official record here shows his answers to Governor Roosevelt to be practically in agreement with those which the questioning of the legislative committee's counsel, Judge Samuel Seabury, brought from him last June.

Governor Presses Mayor

Governor Roosevelt gave Mayor Walker no quarter in seeking to learn from him what he did to aid the authorities to bring Sherwood back from Mexico when a Supreme Court subpoena had failed to return the missing accountant. The Mayor

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BOSTON MILK MARKET FOUND TO BE STABLE

Dr. Ellenberger Tells the Farmers Temporary Result Is Obtained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Dr. H. B. Ellenberger told farmers here that the Boston milk market has been temporarily stabilized. Speaking at the annual farm and home conference today, the chairman of the New England Governors' Dairy Board described the board's scheme for centralized marketing as a successful venture, so much so that he is now prepared to go forward with a program designed to effect a permanent solution for dairying problems.

Having taken the first steps in organizing a centralized marketing agency for New England, the board is now confronted with an uphill climb against conditions caused by dealers "who desire unfair advantages over their competitors at the expense of the producers, by others who seek special privileges, and lastly by some who wish personal credit or salaried positions," Dr. Ellenberger declared.

The milk authority's summary of past efforts was that the farmers have received "hundreds of thousands of dollars more per month than before the stabilization program went into effect, that his board had been able to prevent a material reduction in milk prices and had effected an increase of one cent in July."

Maine Milk Revenue Drops About $6,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 17—Maine's milk revenue from the Massachusetts market has shrunk from $15,000,000 a year to about $9,000,000, according to Mr. Frank P. Washburn, Commissioner of Agriculture.

While part of this can be attributed to slackening of demand, the major part of the cut is accredited to the lower price which Maine dairymen are receiving for their product. Competition from the West, especially Wisconsin, is held responsible for this.

It is pointed out that Wisconsin dairymen can produce milk more cheaply than Maine competitors. They have a longer pasturage season than does Maine. They are nearer the grain producing belt and can buy this feed at a much lower figure than Maine dairymen. These two factors more than offset the difference in transportation costs, according to Mr. Washburn.

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THINGS PRESENT

Can you imagine anyone calling the janitor and demanding more steam because the room was too warm? Well, it is being done in Detroit, as you will observe from an Editorial note.

And while you are on the back page, have a look at what our contemporaries are saying in the Mirror of World Opinion.

After reading about "pasta" necklaces (Women's Enterprises and Fashions page) many a housewife will buy some macaroni, color and shellac it, and make herself gorgeous beads!

Enjoy a pleasant minute or two with a noted author in "Thackeray Visits an Irish School" on the Home Forum.

AND THINGS TO COME

Unless we miss our guess, 100,000 pairs of scissors will clip tomorrow's "Prohibition Facts." Professor Carver handles without gloves the question: "Is the Eighteenth Amendment the cause of the depression?"

Thursday, of course, brings the Young Folks' page and the weekly feature, "Scouting the World Around."

Chinese Youths Rebuild Village Ruined in Fighting With Japanese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A bright new Chinese village stands among the ruins caused by the Sino-Japanese conflict in the Klangwan area, a few miles from Shanghai, as a lesson in practical patriotism.

Fourteen boys in the Ellis Kadoorie School for Chinese Boys in the International Settlement came to their English teachers last February and asked for suggestions as to how they might help the victims of the Sino-Japanese conflict. The teachers said, "Everybody is helping soldiers. Why not help the farmers whose homes have been destroyed?" The boys accepted this advice.

When the fighting ceased, they discovered that the village of Lohkah-zah had been destroyed, and that its 50 inhabitants were homeless. They were all farmers, and their crops had also been destroyed. The boys adopted this village, and gathered food for the villagers until they could again work their fields.

"We must rebuild our village immediately," the boys told the farmers. They obtained the necessary materials, and every week-end walked to their adopted village to supervise reconstruction. Men, women and children joined in rebuilding their homes.

The task of reconstruction was completed this summer, and Lohkah-zah is a better village than it has ever been. The boys found plans for comfortable, simple houses, and collected the money necessary for the work. They planned so well that $900 silver (about $200 gold) not only paid for all the houses, but left a surplus sufficient to provide seed grain.

The farmers have new homes and have sowed their fields. Their families have had enough to eat. And the school-boys have learned the pleasure of practical philanthropy.

Capital Exodus Leaves But Few High in Authority

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—Anyone who arrived in Washington today in search of the highest government authority would have to go a long way down the official list.

He would find President Hoover, Vice-President Curtis and all but three cabinet officers out of ten absent from the city. Mr. Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, is the ranking official at home. The two beside Mr. Brown who remain are the new Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Roy D. Chapin, and the Secretary of Labor, Mr. William N. Doak.

President Hoover has two cabinet officers, Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, and Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, with him on his fishing cruise on the Potomac. Vice-President Curtis is in Topeka, Kan., awaiting formal notification tomorrow of his renomination for Vice-President.

Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, is spending his vacation near Lake Placid, New York. Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of Treasury, is cruising on the Atlantic on his yacht Avalon. Mr. William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, is visiting New England coast resorts. The navy chief, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, is also in the northeastern states, while Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior remains on the Pacific coast where he has been since early summer.

There are no vacations this year for government workers. Under the economy act the only time they have off is a 30-day furlough without pay. The Cabinet officers, on the other hand, take a vacation but also a 15 per cent cut in pay.

Sand Hills 300 Miles Long Furrow Central Australia, Explorer Finds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Sand hills like gigantic furrows, each 300 miles long, were among the discoveries made by Dr. Cecil T. Madigan in Central Australia, according to records recently presented to the South Australian branch of the Royal Geographical Society. Mr. Madigan in the course of his expeditions has added 20,000 square miles to the map of Australia, these records show.

The most notable of Mr. Madigan's expeditions was that undertaken in 1929 when he explored the great desert in the heart of the continent by airplane. The actual area of the desert is about 28,000 square miles—bigger than Tasmania or Ceylon—but nearly a quarter of it had been unexplored before Mr. Madigan's memorable flight, which was the most extensive yet made in the world outside the polar regions.

This area has been named the Simpson Desert in recognition of the great financial assistance given by the then president of the Royal Geographical Society of Australia, Mr. Alan A. Simpson. Up till now the expedition to Central Australia has not resulted in the discovery of anything of economic value, but interesting scientific finds have been made. On the return journey Mr. Madigan proved that "Lake" Eyre is mostly solid land, with a slight coating of salt, instead of a salt swamp as more cautious observers had imagined for more than half a century.

CHILEAN MINISTER SWORN IN

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 17 (By U. P.)—Señor Ernesto Barros Jarpa was sworn in yesterday as Minister of Finance in the Cabinet of Provisional President Davila. He was appointed following the resignation, which was announced Monday, of Señor Enrique Zanartu, who quit the Cabinet because the Government refused to indorse his plan for a new bond issue.

FRENCH EXPECT TO LOWER RATES ON WAR BONDS

Saving of $48,000,000 a Year Estimated in Treasury Plan

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Aug. 17—Success of the British program for the conversion of the war loan bonds is universally applauded here and has confirmed the Government in its intention to introduce similar measures in France.

French investors who have been drawing 6, or even 7 per cent interest on certain government bonds are going to be invited by the Government to exchange these securities for new issues bearing interest at rates more in keeping with the present cost of money. The alternative for the investor will be to accept cash for his bonds, at par value.

By carrying out this conversion, and paying only about 4½ per cent on money originally borrowed from the people at higher rates, the Government expects to effect an economy of 1,200,000,000 francs, about $48,000,000 a year. Such a saving is decidedly worth making, especially as the national budget faces a large deficit both for the current year and for 1933.

In order to make the conversion effective, the consent of Parliament must be obtained, and it is likely that a special session of the legislature will be called for this purpose in September or October. There appears to be little doubt that the Senate and Chamber will approve the measure.

In the days before the World War, the French Government was accustomed to pay only 3 or 3½ per cent on money borrowed from citizens. But during the hostilities, and after, it was found necessary to offer 4, 5, 6 or even 7 per cent. It was definitely understood, however, that after a certain time had elapsed, the higher-priced issues might be converted.

In England the war loan bonds were converted from 5 per cent to 3½ per cent; in France, the plan is to convert 6 and 7 per cents to 4½ per cent. It thus appears that French holders have less reason to complain than their neighbors across the Channel.

The issues most likely to be subjected to conversion are the 6 per cent of 1920, the 6 per cent of 1927, and the 7 per cent Treasury bonds of 1927.

Conversions are not without precedent in French financial history. They have taken place, under different forms and in varying circumstances, in 1825, 1852, 1862, 1883, 1887, 1894 and 1902.

MORE TOWNS REPORT CUTS IN TAX RATES

More reductions in the tax rates for 1932 have been reported by several municipalities in Massachusetts. Gardner has cut its rate to $27.50 per $1000 which is $1.50 less than last year, while West Bridgewater's rate will be $27.80, or $2.20 lower. An increase of $6 over the 1931 rate was announced by the assessors in Adams where the 1932 tax rate will be $36.

A group of citizens of Medford met last night to inquire as to the reasons for the recent increase of $6.40 in that city's tax rate for 1932. Mayor John H. Burke explained to the gathering the needs for the increase and was assured of their cooperation in reducing expenses for the coming tax year. A meeting is planned for next Monday evening at which time plans will be formulated for decreasing municipal costs.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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BELLEVUE STRATFORD

PHILADELPHIA

CLAUDE H BENNETT, Gen'l Mgr.

Germans Halt Factory Removals

(Continued from Page 1)

with the new requirements under which the local chambers of commerce pass on foreign exchange applications, applied for a permit to change 100,000 marks into $23,880. This sum was intended to pay for purchases from the United States for three months. The company's books were examined and it was found that the request was quite in line with the imports of the previous year.

The Chamber of Commerce, acting under the Government's instructions, deducted an amount equivalent to the average decline in imports compared with last year. It also made a deduction to represent the decline in prices. On this basis a permit was issued for 60,000 marks.

Then, on the basis of the 50 per cent restriction imposed in May, the importer was able to obtain foreign currency only to the extent of 30,000 marks.

The individual, whose commercial activities are not recognized as are those of an established business concern, is under even more drastic restrictions. Under a recent Reichsbank order travelers who wish to obtain foreign exchange are not only limited to 200 marks ($46.50), but must specify that the money is required for the trip and that they are in possession of no other stocks of foreign currency.

The present limit of 200 marks is in contrast with the limit of 3000 marks imposed in the initial emergency decree of Aug. 1, 1931, which was designed not only to restrict foreign exchange but to protect the German credit institutions and to prevent the flight of capital.

Students of the situation in Germany report that the drastic exchange restrictions have had four major effects. They have served to keep exsiting import trade in the old channels. They have completely discouraged expansion of existing foreign trade organizations or the establishment of new concerns. They have drastically reduced Germany's imports. They have placed the consumption of imported goods upon a "hand-to-mouth" basis.

The restriction of imports, it is emphasized here, has resulted in a lowering of the general German standard of living. When the initial foreign exchange restrictions decree was issued supplementary provisions were made for dividing all imports into three classes—necessities, semi-necessities and luxuries.

The plan was to allow almost unlimited movement of foreign exchange for purchases of necessities with varying limitations in the other two classes. This system, however, remained in operation only for three days. A recent request to the Reichsbank to have it reinstated was unsuccessful.

Increasing restrictions on foreign exchange have cut heavily into imports in the necessity classification. The result was that in 1931 the imports of food dropped to 1,970,000,000 marks compared with 2,969,000,000 in 1930 and 3,817,000,000 in 1929. An additional decline in this classification is anticipated for this year.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, possibly with showers tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; moderate south to west winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy; probably showers tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Cloudy; probably showers in north portion tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island: Cloudy tonight and Thursday; possibly local showers; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh south and southwest winds; weather somewhat overcast tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	76	80	Montreal	72	84
Bismarck	62	84	Nantucket	70	76
Boston	72	86	New Orleans	78	96
Buffalo	74	84	New York	72	82
Calgary	54	80	Norfolk, Va.	74	88
Charleston	80	86	North Platte	66	92
Chicago	72	90	Philadelphia	72	88
Cincinnati	72	90	Phoenix,Ariz.	80	108
Denver	64	86	Pittsburgh	74	90
Eastport, Me.	60	86	Portland, Me.	64	76
Hatteras	82	84	Raleigh	72	88
Honolulu,T.H. 7p.m.	Aug.16 78		St. Louis	76	88
Helena, Mont.	58	86	St. Paul	68	80
Huron, S. D.	66	92	Salt Lake City	72	98
Jacksonville	80	84	San Francisco	54	64
Kansas City	74	94	SantaFe,N.M.	60	86
Key West	82	88	Seattle	56	72
Los Angeles	60	76	Tampa	78	90
Memphis	78	90	Wichita,Kan.	74	82
Miami, Fla.	84	86	Williston,N.D.	58	86

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, Aug. 16.
B—Maximum Aug. 15

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Tuesday 12:04 p. m., Wednesday 12:19 a. m. Height of tides, 9.3 feet, 10.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:14 p. m.

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NEW YORK CITY

EVENTS TONIGHT

Brookline Field Concert by People's Symphony Orchestra, direction of Mr. Will Dodge; Mme. Rose Zulalian, Miss Elsie Winsor Bird and other soloists; Dean Road Playground, Brookline, 8:15. Program as follows:

Overture, Carnival Romaine ..... Berlioz
Soprano Solo, Dich Theure Halle from Tannhäuser ..... Wagner
(Elsie Winsor Bird)
Suite, Mississippi ..... Grofe
Father of the Waters
Huckleberry Finn
Old Creole Days
Mardi Gras
Violin Solo, Largo ..... Handel
(Frederick Mahn)
Molly on the Shore ..... Grainger
Patriotic Medley ..... Del Castillo
(With special feature by Rose Zulalian)
Intermission
The Bamboula ..... Coleridge-Taylor
Excerpts from Cavalleria Rusticana ..... Mascagni
The Studio Singers and ensemble, under direction of Arthur Wilson; Santuzza, Frances Madden; Lola, Corinne Paine; Turiddu, Harry Delmore (début); Alfio, Ralph MacDonald.

Theaters

RKO, Boston—"American Madness," 9:40 a. m.; 12:41, 3:42, 6:43, 9:44 p. m.
Fine Arts—"Flame of Mexico," 1:00, 2:50, 4:35, 6:20, 8:05, 9:59 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture, "Reporting the World," 3; museum league games and activities, all day; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5; Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Stained glass; Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Far Eastern Art in Printed Reproductions Made in Japan; American Silver by John Coney; Modern American Prints; Modern French Prints, Aquatints by Goya; English Mezzotints of the 18th and early 19th centuries; Designs in Color by Anne Allen.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through August.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Ave. at Norway Street—Portraits by Philip Trueman Hicks. Through Sept. 5.

The Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Pictures by children of 17 English schools.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Continuing through summer months.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

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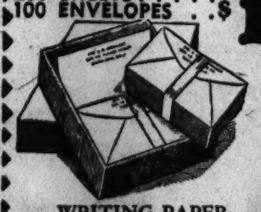

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Drawn by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VOTE--Offices to Be Filled

VERMONT and CONNECTICUT

Several identical offices are to be filled in Vermont and Connecticut in the Nov. 8 general elections; namely, those of presidential electors, a United States Senator in each state, members of the United States House of Representatives, Governor, Lieutenant - Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Attorney-General.

In addition Vermont voters will elect a State Auditor of Accounts, state senators and representatives, assistant judges of the county court, judges of probate, states's attorneys, sheriffs, high bailiffs and justices of the peace. Candidates for all offices in Vermont, except presidential electors and justices of the peace, will be nominated at the Sept. 13 primary.

Connecticut voters also will choose a State Comptroller and members of the General Assembly and other officers. Candidates will be nominated at party conventions held early in September.

In Vermont every citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, who has lived in the State one year prior to Nov. 8 and who has taken the freeman's oath may vote. However, those who have not resided for three months in the town in which they vote may not vote for representatives to the General Assembly and justices.

At least 15 days before the primary and general elections, the board of authority in each town will be in session to register persons whose names are not on the check list. The board will remain in session as long as necessary, but registration closes on Saturday before election.

In Connecticut every citizen of the United States, who has resided in the country five years, in the State one year and in the town in which he offers to vote at least six months may register for voting. He must be able to read the state Constitution in English. Persons convicted of crimes punishable by fine and imprisonment, idiots or insane persons are not permitted to vote.

Those who are not already registered should inquire of the town clerk for the days on which registration offices are open. The law being different in various localities, space does not permit interpretation of the law here.

This series of articles, under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote—How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication, up to Nov. 2.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. G. A. Jackson, Brockton, Mass.
Miss Alice Mann, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Marian Lane, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Mollie Britt, Chicago, Ill.
Norman Britt, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Edna Welborn Russell, Fort Worth, Texas.
Earl Albert Russell, Fort Worth, Texas.
W. Scott McCarthy, Bristol, Conn.
Mrs. Edna C. Cramer, Quincy, Ill.
Miss Laura Kaempen, Quincy, Ill.
Augusta Baker, Denver, Colo.
Miss Anna Gundrum, Lancaster, Penna.
Miss Lilian A. Peale, Lancaster, Penna.
Mrs. Gertrude P. Hunie, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Una B. Willard, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. William Miller, St. Albans, L. I., N. Y.
William Miller, St. Albans, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. C. G. Ford, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Mabel E. Hill, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Althea Rydstrom, West Roxbury, Mass.
Mrs. Jessie K. Kinney, Kansas City, Mo.
Miss Vernon Dilworth, Houston, Texas.
Mrs. Rosa Dilworth, Houston, Texas.
Mrs. Elizabeth L. Wehrheim, San Juan, Puerto Rico.
Mrs. Bertha Hinshaw, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Anna C. Thomson, Kansas City, Mo.
Miss Bertha L. Hentzi, Lancaster, Penna.
Albert Bram, Hollis, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence U. Burroughs, Westminster, Colo.
B. M. Dawson, Boulder, Colo.
Henry N. Roberts, Tyler, Texas.
Mrs. Irene M. Roberts, Tyler, Texas.
Miss Ida M. Decker, Williamsport, Penna.
Mrs. Bert B. Dawson, Boulder, Colo.
Miss Mabel M. Holland, Rockville, Conn.
Mrs. Hazel Fehrenkamp, Grand Island, Neb.
Joseph Coffer, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Mrs. Helen Coffer, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Mrs. N. Y. Shuey, Santa Ana, Calif.
Mrs. Inise L. Vansyckle, Laguna Beach, Calif.
Matthew Perrin Reeve, Dallas, Texas.
Caroline Carless Reeve, Dallas, Texas.
Hallie D. Walker, Dallas, Texas.
Arthur R. Anderson, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Edna Longmoore, St. Lambert, P. Q., Can.
Alston J. Willey, Minneapolis, Minn.
Lena S. Willey, Minneapolis, Minn.
Ruth Edward Clinton, Denver, Colo.
Leta Wept, Denver, Colo.
Alda T. Eichorn, Miles City, Mont.
Mrs. P. S. Stearns, Albany, N. Y.
P. S. Stearns, Albany, N. Y.
Mrs. Myrtle H. Stearns, Albany, N. Y.

Neat Farms and Homes Help Vermont To Feel 'Perky' Despite Difficulties

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Aug. 17 (AP)—A 500-mile automobile ride over the roads of Vermont—mostly back roads—reveals a State which to outward appearances has the economic recession on the run.

There is mile after mile of refreshingly neat, well-groomed farms. Paint, flowers, shrubbery or carefully trimmed grass—some touch of care for a home—is almost universal. Even tin cans have been converted into pots for growing flowers at some of the mountain homes.

By thus refusing to appear "down at the heel" Vermont has beaten much of the mental effect of the economic difficulties. The Vermont point of view was made plain in talks at random stops.

"Two young men stood right here in front of my desk," said the proprietor of a small hotel. "They were well dressed, and they begged hard for something to eat.

"I said to them, 'I'll feed you, but better go up into the country and work on a farm for your board until things pick up.'

"'I wouldn't work for board for my own mother,' one of them said.

"I fed them a good meal," the hotel man continued. "Then I said, 'Boys I'm going to give you one thing more—some good advice. Get out of this town quick and never come back.'"

A newspaper manager said: "Vermont is not a manufacturing state, and I think we have been hit less hard than the mill communities. Let the mills reopen and those towns right away will have their tails out over the dash board, going full speed. We won't come back so quickly but we haven't slipped so far down either."

A mine owner declared: "These Vermont farmers live simply, take life as it comes. They live about as their ancestors have for perhaps 100 years, except that they have automobiles and radios and other conveniences.

"They find something to keep them busy most of the time. Today I tried to get a man to pile some wood. I couldn't get anyone—they were occupied for the day in my town."

A young farmer was interrupted repairing a wagon in his yard with, "How's the depression?"

He stopped work and grinned.

"Bad—well not so bad," he replied. "Those high prices we got a while back, they didn't do so much good—can I sell you a gallon of maple sirup for $2?"

He did. The sale occupied about one minute. But afterward the young man spent five minutes fixing up a classy label for his gallon can.

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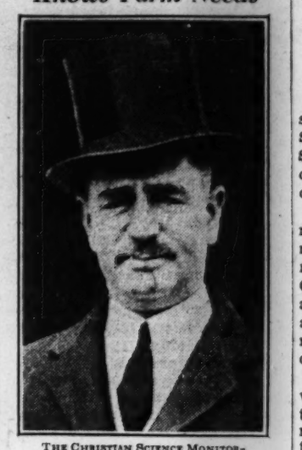

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Martin News Pictures

JOSEPH G. COATES

Cunliffe-Lister Looks to Overseas Lands for Sources of Employment

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A highly effective missioner of Empire is to be found in Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Colonial Secretary of State, and one of the chief British delegates to the Ottawa conference.

Sir Philip is a minister whose administrative experience has been mostly of post-war date. He has made a close study of the British Commonwealth of Nations and is an enthusiastic and well-informed advocate of the development of the mutually complementary resources of these vast aggregations of peoples.

Although the product of the somewhat exclusive educational institutions to which Englishmen who have reached easy-street intrust the training of their sons, he has outgrown the narrowness of outlook that tends to characterize those who have reached high office by this sheltered route.

He has been described as "the best kind of public-school boy turned politician and the best kind of politician turned idealist." His view is that once the unemployed millions in the United Kingdom can be set to develop the inexhaustible riches of the overseas territories of the British Commonwealth every major economic problem now troubling the individual units of that Empire will be within sight of solution. He is never tired of comparing what is capable of being done by this combination, with the great achievements of the United States.

He combines accessibility and eagerness to learn with very complete knowledge of the highly complicated conditions that have to be taken into account in any attempt to implement his ideal. He brings the equipment of the expert to reinforce the political armament of the statesman.

Ottawa Pact Hinges Upon Soviet Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

labor, religious and political lines, which, in the case of Canada at least, seems to outweigh the exigencies of trade.

How the Russian problem is settled will have a marked effect on all the other trade agreements. A compromise whatever it is will likely be reflected all along the line, but there are still three days in which to make adjustments and morale remains high.

As the conference draws toward a close, rumors of concessions and counter concessions, demands and surrenders, fill the air. Even those vouched for "on good authority" are often denied by equally good authority, the policy of the delegates being to withhold official information until agreements have been signed and settled and, in the most important cases, even until they have been presented to their respective legislative bodies.

It is understood that the Canadian Cabinet, under urging from the United Kingdom, has agreed to set aside its protective policy, as such, and substitute for it "fair competition" within the Empire. The national policy of Sir John A. Macdonald held to by the Conservative Party for more than half a century has at last been dropped, and in its place Canada will have to meet Empire competition with little more than the difference in the cost of production as tariff protection.

ITALIAN MINISTER CHOSEN

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Ministry of Foreign Relations announced yesterday that Signor Delfino Rogari Dei Conti de Villanova, Italian Consul General at Ottawa, Canada, had been named Italian Minister to Mexico. He formerly served in Washington.

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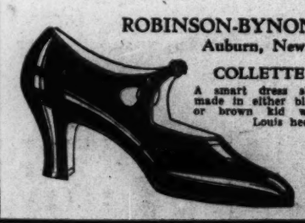

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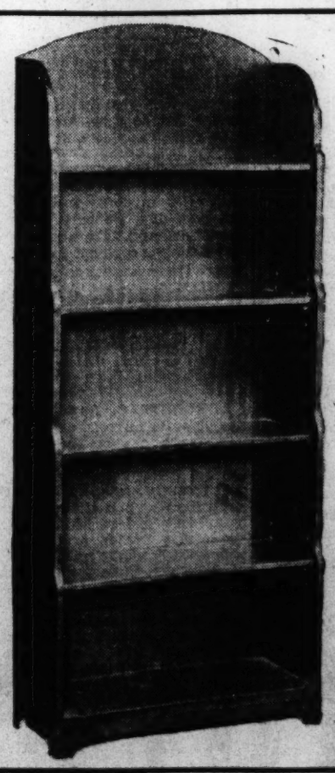

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FIFTH FLOOR—ANNEX

SOLAR ECLIPSE ADDS INTEREST TO VACATIONS

Several Towns in White Mountain Area Are in Path of Totality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONWAY, N. H., Aug. 17—When the sun is totally eclipsed here on Aug. 31, that far-off phenomenon will be just about the biggest thing that ever cast its shadow on this town (no pun intended)

Already signs of approaching events are casting shadows of their own. Down in the long green meadow behind the high school and the brown gabled Congregational Church a bulky, oddly shaped box arrangement attracts the eye and stirs the imagination because anyone will tell you that it is the largest camera to be used by any of the astronomical expeditions, the one owned by Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, and to be superintended by Prof. James Stokley.

Conway, Lancaster, Mt. Washington, Fabyan, North Conway and Fryeburg are among the towns in the path of totality 102½ miles wide. Conway and Douglass Hill in Maine, near Mattocks Station, which in turn is close to Fryeburg and Portland, have been selected by several of the leading astronomical groups as being centers for high degree observation. At Whitefield, N. H., the Board of Trade is getting ready for a two-day air meet, the second day of which will be Wednesday, eclipse day. If low-hanging clouds should intervene to spoil observation at 2:19 p. m. (E. S. T.) when the shadow of the moon first starts to appear, fliers may perhaps go above them. At the top of Mt. Prospect, seven or eight miles north, a party of astronomers from Mount Wilson observatory will be at the Weeks estate.

Here in this town the Chamber of Commerce is busy with the vast amount of detail incident to the geographical center of the totality belt.

Mr. Arthur W. Evans Jr. spends most of his days and nights flying by automobile between his camp Waralaucet for boys, six miles back in the country on beautiful Crystal Lake, and Conway because, as secretary of the local chamber it is his job not only to keep the rapidly gathering natural scientists happy but to see that arrangements for press and wire services, and for the banquet to be given the night before the great day to Governor John Winant and other visiting and guest astronomers, are set so they will not give at the seams at the last moment.

Around the countryside it becomes obvious that the natives are exceedingly grateful for the eclipse. The White Mountains are a traditional magnet for thousands of visitors who never grow tired of the natural beauties of the Presidential Range, and the peaceful quiet of summer colonies clustered among its hills, but this eclipse presents an opportunity really more lavish than could reasonably be asked.

It has made certain the coming of people to the neighborhood from thousands of miles away. It gives owners of boys' and girls' camps a chance, with keeping open a few extra days, to see an unforgettable spectacle. Most of the camps have corraled at least one astronomical expert for the afternoon who will interpret the phenomenon for the youngsters and of course it is well known that people always remember with a compounding of mystery and imagination, those places where they have seen such rare things as eclipses.

It is useless to appraise the "good, better, best," in point of eminence, among the visiting delegations. But Conway is feeling particularly favored with having the Franklin Institute delegation, 40 strong, and Columbia Broadcasting Company, and the Paramount Sound News.

No one ever heard of an eclipse that made any noise, but this is an age of wonders, so who knows?

Navy Asks Amateurs To Report on Eclipse

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—The Navy Department has requested amateur observers at sea on Aug. 31 to obtain data on the eclipse to supplement observations naval astronomers are preparing to make on land. Parts of all North Atlantic sea lanes will be in the path of the eclipse.

Mariners and ship passengers are urged to make photographs during the period of totality even with small cameras. Observations as to the corona, cloud colors and time will also be valuable. Full instructions for this aid are being issued by the Hydrographic office of the Navy Department. Some of the suggestions follow.

If one has a camera, photographs of the sun's corona are worth trying, according to the department. It recommends a small diaphram, with slow plates, if possible, and instantaneous exposures. Practice on the moon around Aug. 20 is suggested. Interesting photographs may also be obtained of the narrow crescent just before and after totality, using a yellowish screen.

If one is able to sketch or draw, pictures of the corona would be valuable. The artist should have his eyes shielded from direct sunlight during the last five minutes of waning light as they will then become sensitive to the streamers of corona light. Quick work is necessary as the corona disappears at the instant the first star-like ray of sunlight is seen.

The sky, the department says, should be scanned for a possible comet which may be visible during the total eclipse and not otherwise seen or known. If the eclipse is cloudy, any changing colors on the clouds as the moon's shadow sweeps over them are worth observing and describing minutely, noting the times and order of changes. The degree of darkness at totality might also be noted and the question "What is the smallest print that can be read with ease?" answered.

British Party to Study Infra-Red of Eclipse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

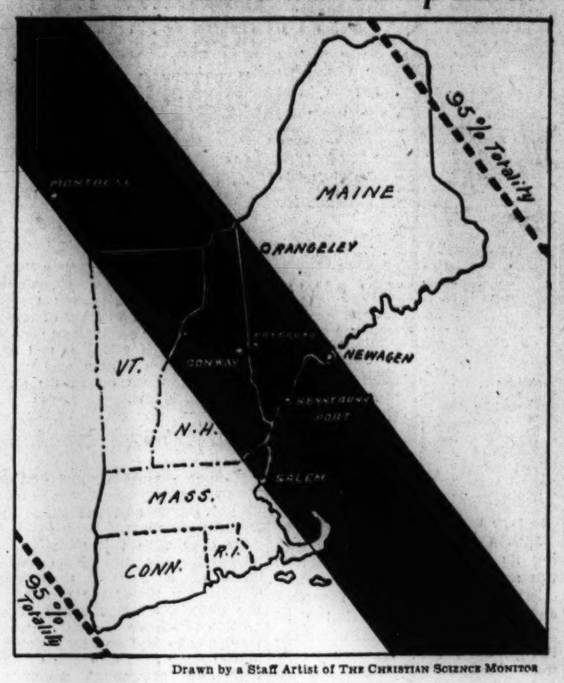
MONTREAL—Testing the infra-red end of the corona spectrum and the examination of the vibrations in the corona to establish the existence of polarization are the two chief aims of British researchers who have arrived here to study the solar eclipse, August 31, according to Sir Frank Dyson Astronomer Royal of Great Britain who heads the party.

Using long telescopes with focus of about 25 feet the parties will photograph the moon during the eclipse and the resultant pictures will show both the flames around the sun and the corona.

Passing through a spectroscope the light will be split into its components. On this occasion attention will be especially paid to the red and infra-red end of the spectra thus obtained. This is because recent photographic developments have enabled the making of plates that are sensitive to the extreme reds.

Previously there were isochromatic plates that allowed some examination of the reds, but they were not nearly sensitive enough. For this reason the violet end of the spectrum has been much more thoroughly explored.

How Dark Band Will Sweep Earth



Drawn by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LINE OF SOLAR ECLIPSE TOTALITY

War Debt Attitude Declared Changing

(Continued from Page 1)

in a statement by Prof. T. E. Gregory of the London School of Economics. Any attempt to revive the reparations question would undoubtedly lead to a moratorium by Germany on private as well as public debt, he declared. Effects of such a step on American investors are obvious.

That this measure would arise from inescapable economic conditions, and not from unwillingness of Germany to fulfill its obligations, was affirmed by a German and an American economist. Prof. Herbert von Beckerath of Bonn University, Germany, regretted that his country is in a position of apparent lack of fidelity to foreign commitments. He hopes an adjustment of post-war debts that have rested most heavily upon the Reich will remove this situation.

Half a Loaf Policy Praised

Prof. John H. Williams of Harvard University agreed that the $714,000,000 settled upon at Lausanne is the most Germany can pay to wipe out a reparations account originally put at $32,000,000,000 in 1921.

"This settlement means the end of reparations," he contended, "for even though the Lausanne agreement should not be ratified in its present form, the sum decided upon is generally accepted as the maximum which Germany can pay."

When these facts are borne home in American public opinion, it will be seen that debt revision is primarily in America's self-interest, the economists believe. Full collection is impossible, therefore partial collection with assurance of payment is preferable, their reasoning runs.

Cites Case of Britain

Details on Great Britain's altered capacity to pay since funding of its debt were given by Professor Gregory. On the basis of these details and those in other debtor nations, Professor Williams urged reconstitution of the foreign debt-funding commission after the November elections, to reëxamine "capacity to pay."

In Britain's case that capacity has materially declined in recent years, the London economist stated. It is not true that going off the gold standard has strengthened its position in this respect. While Britain's debt to America is payable in gold, the greater part of British assets in foreign countries are payable in sterling.

Raising money to pay America by taxation is at the snapping point, he continued. Conversion of the 5 per cent war loan has succeeded in netting less than half the annual payments to Washington at current rates of exchange.

Thinks Change Due

For these reasons and others, he thought a reëxamination of the British debt in order, especially since the funding of 1923 was explicitly based by Washington upon "capacity to pay."

Professor Williams pointed out that at current money rates the reduction of interest made in 1923 has been offset in Washington's favor. There was no reduction in principal, so there has been no actual revision of the British debt, he contends.

The economists united in believing that benefits to American trade resulting from revision would more than offset temporary increases in taxation or other transitional stages in the process of liquidating a topheavy war burden.

Representatives of eight leading nations or areas agreed last night that the Stimson doctrine of nonrecognition is a valuable contribution toward making the Kellogg Pact more effective.

Interpreting Kellogg Pact

Several national viewpoints, notably Japanese and Latin American, raised questions on which scepticism was expressed.

Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, presided over a special symposium arranged on the latest applications of the doctrine as made by Mr. Stimson and President Hoover. This involved the proposal for consultation among signers of the pact when its violation was believed to have occured, as advanced on Aug. 1.

Willingness of America to consult was held by Dr. Duggan to be a great step forward. But implications of the Kellogg pact and of the nonrecognition doctrine are little understood by the American public, he held.

For example, Mr. Stimson and other statesmen have repeatedly affirmed the right of self-defense under the pact. How, he asked, can self-defense be established? Japan contends that its actions in Manchuria are in self-defense against Chinese destruction of Japanese property and interests. The pact allows each nation to decide for itself what constitutes self-defense. But acceptance of that interpretation by other signatories of the multilateral pact is another thing.

For this reason Dr. Duggan favored development of a definition of self-defense to be generally accepted. His test would be whether the nation using force was willing to submit its cause to processes of mediation and arbitration.

Dr. Roy H. Akagi, visiting lecturer at Columbia University, agreed that a definition is needed. In his opinion the Chinese boycott is open warfare and calls for self-defense on the part of the nation discriminated against. He favors inclusion of a ban on the boycott in the Kellogg pact.

The majority of speakers commended the doctrine and America's new emphasis upon consultation. M. Lyautey spoke for France, Professor von Beckerath for Germany, Prof. Arnold J. Toynbee of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, for England, and Dr. Luigi Villari for Italy.

Cleft Opinion in China

Dr. T. Z. Koo, vice-president of the World's Student Christian Federation, described two elements in China—the older peace lovers and the newer generation wavering toward militarism. The latter will be skeptical and the former hopeful in the Stimson policy, he held.

Speaking of Latin-American opinion, with which he is familiar, Mr. Henry Kittredge Norton felt the chief question to the South will be whether America intends to accept consultation if its possible future intervention is held contrary to the pact.

On the whole, however, the policy enunciated by Mr. Stimson will quiet fears of future American territorial ambitions below the Caribbean, he believes.

WORKERS FLOCKING BACK TO THEIR JOBS

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 17 (AP)—Four hundred employees of the Waterbury Clock Company were called back to work this morning, bringing the total on the pay roll to 1500. The management announced a new schedule by which all employes will work 5½ days a week instead of two and three. Officers they expect to add about 1000 men to the pay roll within a month.

NAUGATUCK, Conn., Aug. 17 (AP)—Peter Paul, Inc., candy manufacturers, announced today the plant is operating at capacity, with the number of employees increased from 120 to 160 during the last month. Seasonal increase of business in the fall is expected to keep operation at its peak, officers said.

HOOVER BACKED BY SECRETARY OF DRY LEAGUE

Nicholson Gives Views as Individual—Stresses Public Opinion

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—Dr. S. E. Nicholson, secretary of the Anti-Saloon League of America, has swung into line with the Allied Forces for Prohibition and other dry groups which have announced they would support President Hoover's campaign for reëlection.

In a statement yesterday in which he declared that the Republican candidate shows "a sincerity of purpose, a depth of conviction, a breadth of vision and a determination to serve the highest interests of all the people that have set a new mark of statesmanship in our American life," Dr. Nicholson made it plain that he expressed his views on President Hoover as an individual, and not as spokesman for the Anti-Saloon League, the National Prohibition Board of Strategy or any other organization.

"I realize full well that his utterances on prohibition will not meet the approval of a number of well-meaning drys who have been my associates for years," he said. "For one, however, I cannot ask the President to indorse or ignore the conditions of lawlessness that exist throughout the country today, which, while not the result of prohibition, have not as yet been cured by it.

"What prohibition needs, and has needed these many months, is a supporting public opinion, which, I must confess, we drys have failed to maintain against the militant assaults of the wets.

"Increasingly we drys have been making Washington the pack-horse of enforcement, instead of turning our major attention to the creation and maintenance of that virile public opinion at home, which is the only safety of all laws.

"In such a situation a change in legislation has been increasingly inevitable, not by virtue of any failure or change of sentiment at Washington, but because we drys have failed to stem the nullification drive of the wets in their determination to break public opinion and the morale of the general public."

Discussing the enforcement régime in Washington, Dr. Nicholson said the President, by transferring that activity to the Department of Justice, "set up the best enforcement machinery which anyone has been able to suggest, under which great advances in enforcement have been made."

Vessels to Carry Huge Freight Cars

Sea-going freight trains are the latest innovation in cargo movement at North Atlantic ports. Plans are under way to transport whole trains of merchandise by ship, between New York harbor and Havana, Cuba, starting this fall, when Seatrain Lines, Inc., begins operation of its new route.

This is said to be the second line of its kind, the first being in operation between Havana and New Orleans.

Electric hoists pick up loaded freight cars bodily, swinging them from the rails on the dock to the ship and vice versa. When two-way handling is in operation, the complete cycle can be accomplished in five minutes, it is said. The ship will have a capacity of somewhat more than 100 cars.

Officials of the General Electric Company point out that the motors they are supplying for the hoists are designed to apply regenerative braking during the early part of the descent and the dynamic braking.

EXHIBITION OF GLASS OPENS AT SANDWICH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANDWICH, Mass., Aug. 17—Old Sandwich glass, including a fine collection of mid-Victorian mirrors, is displayed by the Sandwich Historical Society at its annual exhibition from today through Aug. 27.

A feature of the exhibition, which will also include many antiques owned by the society, will be the showing of several Sandwich glass medallions lent by Mr. Charles J. Connick. The medallions are made from glass fragments of many colors.

2300 NAMES FILED FOR FALL PRIMARIES

Time for filing nomination papers for this year's primaries ended, yesterday, with a record number of names received. There were 2300 candidates listed compared to 1328 filed two years ago.

It is estimated that 1000 Republicans and 1300 Democrats had taken out papers. Two years ago there were 591 Democrats and 737 Republicans.

CHICAGO GROUP TO PUT MILLIONS INTO MORTGAGES

Expects to Have $20,000,000 to Help in Saving Foreclosed Properties

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 17—Some improvement in the real estate situation here, where $1,000,000,000 worth of real estate bonds and mortgages is said to be in foreclosure, is expected to result from the formation of a big new mortgage company, backed by three of the leading financial institutions of Chicago, to lend funds for reorganization of some of the foreclosed properties.

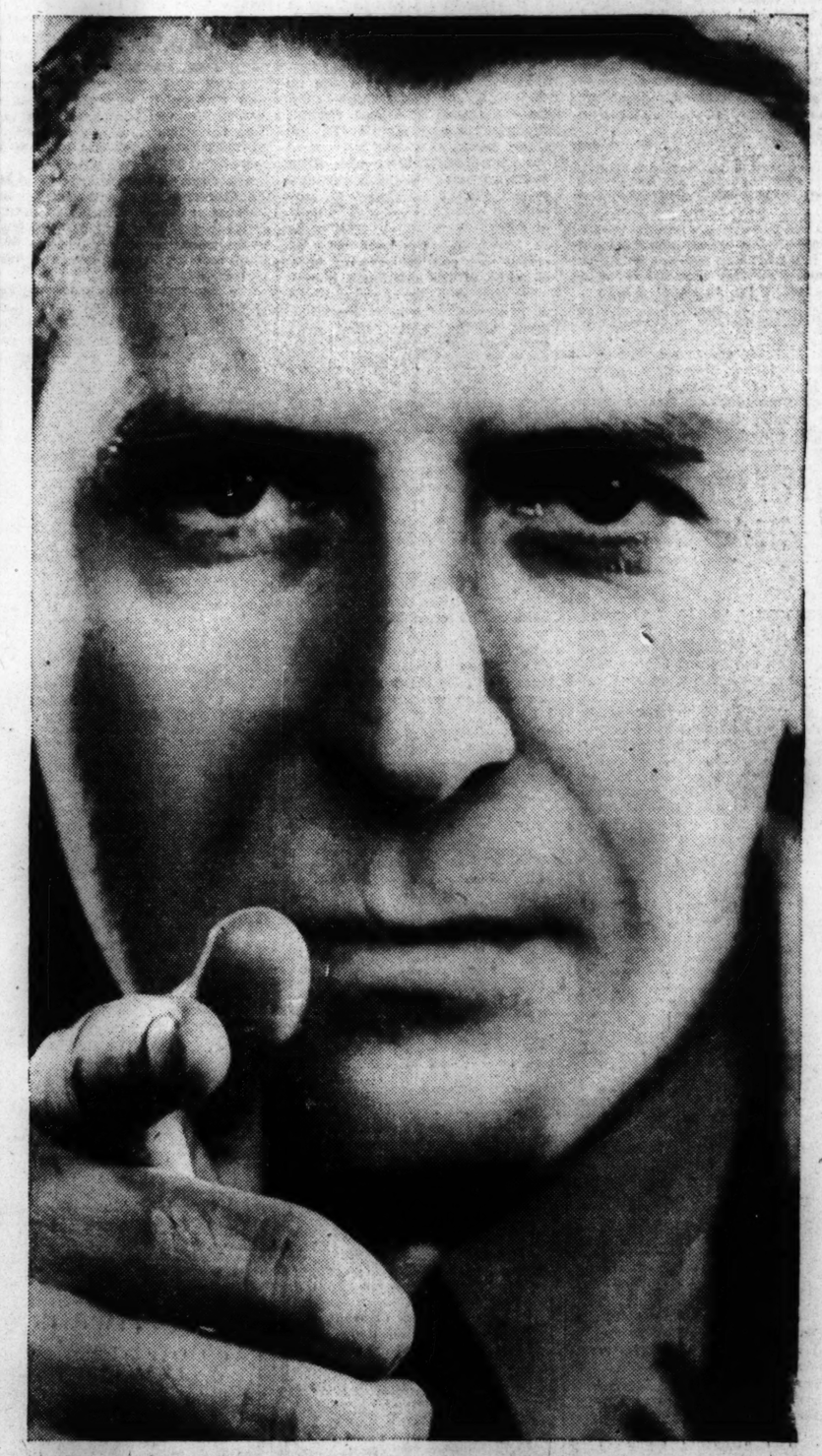
Under operating plans of the Fort Dearborn Mortgage Company, the owners of various real estate securities, bondholders' committees, and others, will be enabled to borrow needed funds hitherto unobtainable by them.

It is pointed out that through loans made to reorganizing agencies, receiverships in many cases can be terminated, management set up without hampering restrictions and an important start made toward distribution among security holders of funds they have awaited.

Since the loans made will be of sufficient amount to pay past due taxes, it is said activities of the corporation should benefit the city, county and state governments. In fact, Mr. William G. Lodwick, vice-president and general counsel, estimated that out of the $20,000,000 which might probably be lent $12,000,000 may easily go in payment of 1928, 1929 and 1930 taxes, as the early applications on an average specify that 60 per cent of the loan is to be used for taxes.

While it was rumored that the corporation was being financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, in addition to receiving backing from the Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Company, the First National Bank of Chicago and the Chicago Title & Trust Company, this is denied. No steps have been taken toward the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, it is said, and probably need not be.

As to how the formation of the unusual organization came about, Mr. Lodwick said that "the banks realized that something of this sort was necessary."



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Just a moment, before deciding on that new low-priced car of yours. Have you *counted cylinders?* And have you counted *right* for *greatest* economy of gas, oil, upkeep and maintenance?

Thousands of tests have proved . . . engineers have established . . . owner experience has confirmed THIS FACT: For lowest all-round motoring costs: SIX CYLINDERS. No more—No less!

Unless you do get SIX, one of two things is bound to happen: Either you get too many cylinders—and sacrifice the economy for which Chevrolet is so famous. Or you don't get enough cylinders—and sacrifice the kind of maintenance cost that Chevrolet gives you—the *lowest available in today's low-price market!*

SAVE WITH SIX CYLINDERS

Why not strike a happy balance between "too many" and "too few"? Do as the majority of low-priced car buyers have done ever since January, 1931: SAVE—with SIX CYLINDERS. The Chevrolet six-cylinder engine gives you wonderful mileage on gasoline—and oil! It's so simple in design that adjustments and servicing can be done easily, quickly, economically! Because its smoothness is *built-in*—the body, chassis and engine are spared the repair costs that result from constant, inherent vibration!

STILL GOOD AFTER 15,000 MILES

And the Chevrolet Six *stays young* for—10,000, 15,000, 20,000 miles and more! Long past the point when owners might expect signs of wear, a Chevrolet *carries on*—smoothly, dependably, economically.

Moreover it has every modern feature you're entitled to: Free Wheeling, for example; no car is up-to-date without it. And genuine Syncro-Mesh as originated by General Motors—not an imitation. And big, luxurious Fisher bodies, like those on costly cars. And four springs mounted lengthwise to the frame.

Remember, that you can switch to a 1932 Chevrolet for very little money. Chevrolet's new reduced prices are so low, and G. M. A. C.'s terms are so easy, you'll probably find it more economical to buy a new Chevrolet Six than to worry along with the old car any longer!

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SEEDED STARS KEEP WINNING

No Outstanding Upsets in Public Parks Tennis Title Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 17—The field of players in the United States public park men's singles tennis championship has narrowed down to 16 after yesterday's matches at Shawnee Park. Opening round contests in the women's singles and doubles and men's doubles were also decided.

George J. O'Connell, Chicago, Theodore R. Drewes, St. Louis, and Arnold Simons, Louisville, the second, third and fourth seeded players, advanced to the third round of the men's singles play.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC PARKS TENNIS, MEN'S SINGLES—Second Round

G. J. O'Connell, Chicago, defeated Benjamin Estep, Dallas, Texas, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2.

Arnold Simons, Louisville, defeated Bernard Welsh, Washington, 7—5, 6—1, 6—0.

T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated L. J. Bottari, New York, 6—3, 6—1, 6—3.

R. A. Norton, St. Louis, defeated J. C. Miller, Birmingham, Ala., 6—2, 6—4, 6—4.

Ray Morgan, Minneapolis, defeated Maxwell Gurman, Detroit, 10—8, 6—4, 6—3.

Price Colvin, Baltimore, defeated Seymour Felder, New York, 6—2, 6—4, 4—6, 1—6, 6—0.

Lloyd Tobe, Buffalo, N. Y., defeated Fred Englerth, Dayton, Ohio, 5—7, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1, 6—3.

Ray Stone, New York, won from Charles Spencer, Louisville, Ky., by default.

Lawrence Kaplan, Detroit, defeated James J. Conway, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2, 6—6.

Robert Lake, Birmingham, Ala., defeated Daniel Freedman, New York, 3—6, 9—7, 6—4, 6—2.

Wiley van Wagner, Louisville, Ky., defeated Vincent Meunier, Indianapolis, 6—2, 4—6, 9—7, 7—9, 6—3.

Earl Bossong, Cincinnati, Ohio, defeated McNeil Smith, East St. Louis, Mo., 6—4, 4—6, 5—7, 6—2, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Mrs. Andrew Russell, Cleveland, defeated Naidyne Hall, Dayton, Ohio, 6—2, 6—2.

Irene David, Cleveland, defeated Henrietta Morton, Louisville, 6—4, 6—2.

Mrs. Virginia Baer Dueker, St. Louis, defeated Esther Challove, Detroit, 6—0, 6—2.

Mrs. Anna Lindeman, St. Louis, defeated Mrs. Walter Haynes, Louisville, 6—1, 6—2.

Constance O'Donovan, Detroit, defeated Alice Brown, Buffalo, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2.

Min Helfand, New York, won from Sally Evans, Dayton, Ohio, by default.

Esther Jolley, West Seneca, N. Y., won from Reba Kirson, Baltimore, by default.

Mrs. Ruth Martinez, Washington, won from Genevieve Walter, Baltimore, by default.

Mrs. Jean Artzberger, Pittsburgh, defeated Josephine Scarnavack, Chicago, 6—6, 6—3, 8—6.

Second Round

Helen Germaine, New York, defeated Dorothy Ralph, Buffalo, N. Y., 6—0, 6—2.

Verna Corcoran, Buffalo, defeated Min Helfand, New York, 6—3, 6—2.

Helen Schuhmann, Louisville, defeated Mrs. Mathilda J. Klaw, New York, 6—1, 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

Ray Stone and Daniel Freedman, New York, defeated Fred Englerth and Frank Kronauge, Dayton, Ohio, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.

Gordon Braudt and Carl Irenus, Chicago, defeated William L. Macassin and Louis G. Lange, New Orleans, La., 6—0, 6—1, 6—4.

Edward Nowak and Kasel Peckoff, of Buffalo, defeated Gus G. Amsterdam and Milford V. Meyer, Philadelphia, 6—4, 7—5, 6—1.

Price Colvin and Alex Keiles, of Baltimore, defeated Leo J. Bottari and Seymour Felder, New York, 9—7, 6—8, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1.

Thomas Wilson and Vincent Meunier, Indianapolis, defeated Lawrence Kaplan and Maxwell Gurman, Detroit, 6—3, 2—6, 5—7, 6—4, 6—2.

Second Round

Arnold Simons and Charles Spencer, Louisville, defeated Harvey D. Terrell and Robert Lake, Birmingham, Ala., 7—5, 6—2, 6—3.

Morris Appel and Benjamin Estep, Dallas, Texas, defeated Frank B. Broida and Charles Maits Jr., Pittsburgh, 6—1, 6—1, 6—0.

Weston Painter and Ray Morgan, Minneapolis, won from Charles Hyatt and William Miller, Tulsa, Okla., by default.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	81	42	.659
Chattanooga	80	43	.650
Nashville	60	58	.508
Little Rock	60	61	.496
Birmingham	58	67	.464
New Orleans	52	70	.426
Knoxville	51	73	.411
Atlanta	47	75	.385

RESULTS AUG. 16

Memphis 5, Atlanta 2.
Chattanooga 5, Birmingham 3.
Knoxville 7, Little Rock 5.
Nashville 6, New Orleans 5.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Minneapolis	74	49	.602
Columbus	72	56	.563
Indianapolis	69	57	.548
Kansas City	65	59	.524
Toledo	64	63	.504
Milwaukee	59	65	.476
Louisville	50	73	.407
St. Paul	46	77	.374

RESULTS AUG. 16

Milwaukee 4, Columbus 3.
Louisville 5, St. Paul 4.
Only games scheduled.

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Three Favorites Out of Net Play

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17 (AP) — Three favorites were out of the play in the Newport Casino tennis tournament today after three upsets had been recorded in third round matches.

Yesterday's play proved disastrous to Sidney B. Wood Jr. of New York, Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans and John S. Olliff, fourth-seeded foreigner.

The most startling of the upsets was Dave N. Jones' win over Wood. Jones, Columbia's basketball star and a more powerful player than Wood, threw caution to the winds as he took his fellow New Yorker to the tune of 3—6, 6—3, 8—6.

Keith Gledhill of Los Angeles, was responsible for the second sensation of the day when he eliminated Sutter, winner of the eastern grass championship last week at Rye, N. Y.

The British team's setback came when Olliff went down to defeat under the racqueteering of J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., national champion and last year's Casino Cup winner, continued his poor form in yesterday's matches. He was forced to go an extra set to beat the tricky Atlantan, Bryan M. Grant Jr. The summary:

NEWPORT CASINO TENNIS TOURNAMENT MEN'S SINGLES—Second Round

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated H. H. Bassford Jr., Scarsdale, N. Y., 6—1, 6—1.

THIRD ROUND

Wilmer L. Allison, Austin, Texas, defeated H. L. Bowman, New York, 6—2, 6—2.

Jiro Satoh, Japan, defeated Jake H. Hess Jr., Fort Worth, Texas, 5—7, 6—1, 6—2.

Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, defeated Charles M. Greene, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—4.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, defeated Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, 6—3, 6—4.

John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated E. W. Burns, New York, 6—2, 6—4.

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated John S. Olliff, England, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.

David N. Jones, New York, defeated Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, 3—6, 6—3, 8—6.

Frank Parker, Milwaukee, defeated Bernard C. Law, Philadelphia, 6—2, 2—6, 6—1.

Frederick J. Perry, England, defeated Lester Stoeffen, Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—3.

Frank X. Shields, New York, defeated Richard Murphy, Utica, 7—5, 5—7, 6—3.

Henry W. Austin, England, defeated Clayton L. Burwell, Charlotte, N. C., 6—2, 6—3.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., defeated Bryant Grant Jr., Atlanta, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

T. Kuwabara, Japan, defeated Elbert Lewis, Los Angeles, 6—4, 9—11, 6—0.

Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	78	35	.690
Cleveland	68	46	.596
Philadelphia	69	47	.595
Washington	62	51	.549
Detroit	58	53	.523
St. Louis	53	60	.469
Chicago	36	74	.327
Boston	28	86	.246

RESULTS AUG. 16

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—	3	7	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—	2	8	1

Batteries—Harder and Myatt; Earnshaw and Cochrane. Umpires—Dinneen, Hildebrand and McGowan. Time—1h. 44m.

AT NEW YORK
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	4	1	0	0	3	2	0	3	x—	13	14	0
Detroit	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	1—	8	13	1

Batteries—MacFayden, Moore and Dickey; Whitehill, Marrow, Uhle and Ruel, Desautels. Winning pitcher—MacFayden. Losing pitcher—Whitehill. Umpires—Owens, Ormsby and Moriarty. Time—1h. 58m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	2	x—	7	8	0
Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0—	3	6	0

Batteries—Allen and Dickey; Wyatt and Hayworth. Umpires—Ormsby, Moriarty and Owens. Time—1h. 56m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	x—	5	6	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—	3	11	2

Batteries—Crowder, Weaver and Spencer, Berg; Gaston, Faber and Berry. Winning pitcher—Crowder. Losing pitcher—Gaston. Umpires—Van Graflan and Guthrie. Time—1h. 44m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—	3	7	1
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—	2	7	0

Batteries—Stewart and Ferrell; Durham, Kline and Connolly. Losing pitcher—Durham. Umpires—Nallin and Geisel. Time—1h. 40m.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	82	45	.646
Buffalo	70	56	.556
Baltimore	69	59	.539
Rochester	68	61	.527
Montreal	65	60	.520
Albany	57	70	.449
Jersey City	58	75	.436
Toronto	42	85	.331

RESULTS AUG. 16

Newark 8, Toronto 1.
Jersey City 9, Montreal 6.
Buffalo 12, Baltimore 6.
Rochester 5, Albany 2.

DODGERS BUY TWO PITCHERS

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Aug. 17 — The Brooklyn Dodgers last night announced the purchase of two pitchers. They are Ed Pipgras of the Jersey City club of the International League and Fay Thomas of the Oakland, Pacific Coast League team. Pipgras is a brother of George Pipgras of the New York Yankees. The Dodgers are sending Pitcher Austin Moore to Jersey City under option.

GUIBORD WINS STATE TITLE

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 17 (AP)—Paul Guibord of Melrose, Mass., yesterday won the junior singles title at the Vermont state tennis tournament by defeating John Lamine of Longmeadow, Mass., 7—5, 6—0, 3—6, 6—2. In the semifinals Guibord defeated Robert Carter of Manchester, N. H., and Laming beat Robert Rosa of Schenectady, N. Y.

CANADIAN CADET WINS

OTTAWA, Aug. 17 (By Canadian Press)—Cadet A. Saunders of the Calgary High School Cadet Corps won the hardest match of the two-day Dominion of Canada Rifle Association's miniature rifle meeting here yesterday, when he scored 185 and took the service conditions match.

NAVY ASSISTANT COACH

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 17—One of the two assistant football coach assignments to be filled at the United States Naval Academy here for this fall was named yesterday—Forest C. Thompson, guard on the Naval Academy eleven last year.

ALICE MARBLE SURPRISES

Defeats Sarah Palfrey in U. S. Women's Tennis 6—8, 6—4, 6—2

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—Alice I. Marble of San Francisco furnished the big sensation of the tournament so far, when she defeated Sarah H. Palfrey, seventh ranking player of the United States, and three times national girl champion, in the second round of the forty-fifth United States women's championship singles yesterday at Forest Hills Stadium. The 18-year-old Californian showed a court skill and craft far beyond her years, as she used her variety of strokes and service that gradually wore down the court covering of the Brookline player, to win at 6—8, 6—4, 6—2.

The earlier part of the match found Miss Palfrey superior to some slight extent. The California girl was visibly excited at the opportunity, and her control lapsed at times, so that her beautifully executed strokes were hurried, and many shots landed out by inches in the earlier part of the match. But after bringing the score to 3-all in the second set, after a long deuce game, Miss Marble suddenly hit her stride, and held Miss Palfrey with ease for the balance of the match. She will now encounter Joan C. Ridley, the British player, and her performance yesterday indicates that she is likely to win, if she shows the skill presented against Miss Palfrey.

Another young Californian, Carolin Babcock, also showed fine tennis in winning yesterday, though her recent performances had caused her selection as a seeded player. Encountering Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr., the former Dorothy A. Andrus, tenth ranking player, she held the Stamford star, with her service for the most part, and finally came through victorious at 10—8, 10—8.

Helen M. Jacobs, favorite for the title vacated by Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, made her first appearance, and defeated Virginia B. Rice, the Boston player, who gave her such a battle at Sea Bright, 6—1, 6—0. The battle was closer than the score, as eight of the 12 games won by Miss Jacobs went to deuce at least once. Mrs. John B. Pittman, the British leader, also had a hard battle to defeat Marjorie L. Sachs, as the latter took the first set, and led the former Elsie Goldsack to 3—1 in the second set, only to lose at 2—6, 6—4, 6—1, as she tired.

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—First Round

Helen M. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Virginia B. Rice, Boston, 6—1, 6—0.

Mrs. Frederick McBride, New York, defeated Gertrude Dwyer, New York, 6—3, 6—3.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., defeated Clara Louise Zinke, Cincinnati, 6—3, 6—3.

Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., defeated Louise M. Hofmeister, Chicago, 6—3, 6—0.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Mianne Palfrey, Sharon, Mass., 6—2, 6—4.

Mary Greef, Kansas City, defeated Mrs. K. J. Salmond, Toronto, 6—2, 6—2.

Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. C. S. Hirsch, White Plains, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. J. B. Pittman, London, Eng., defeated Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, 2—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., defeated Mrs. A. J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y., 6—3, 6—2.

Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, Kan., defeated Bonnie R. Miller, Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—3.

Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr., Stamford, 10—8, 10—8.

Marjorie Leeming, Victoria, B. C., defeated Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, Forest Hills, 6—1, 6—0.

Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Dedham, Mass., defeated Dorrance H. Chase, Boston, 6—3, 6—1.

Norma Taubele, New York, defeated Virginia Cross, Providence, 6—8, 6—3, 7—5.

Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, defeated Sarah H. Palfrey, Sharon, Mass., 6—8, 6—4, 6—2.

Joan C. Ridley, Ipswich, England, defeated Alison Harrison, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—3.

DOUBLES—First Round

Marjorie L. Sachs and Dorrance H. Chase defeated Katherine Winthrop and Virginia Cross, 6—1, 6—2.

Eleanor Goss and Virginia B .Rice defeated Mae Ceurvorst and Clara L. Zinke, 7—5, 2—6, 14—12.

Mrs. J. Sanders Taylor and Ruth McCabe defeated Margaret W. Anderson and Clare Smith, 7—5, 6—3.

Mrs. J. B. Pittman and Joan C. Ridley defeated Mrs. P. B. Hawk and Mrs. W. V. Hester Jr., 6—2, 6—0.

Marjorie Leeming and Mrs. K. J. Salmond defeated Mrs. R. H. Morris and Mrs. A. J. Lamme, 6—3, 7—5.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	61	50	.550
Pittsburgh	61	52	.540
Brooklyn	62	56	.525
Philadelphia	59	58	.504
Boston	58	59	.496
St. Louis	56	57	.496
New York	52	60	.464
Cincinnati	51	68	.429

RESULTS AUG. 16

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4—	4	8	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—	3	10	1

Batteries—Warneke, Tinning and Hartnett; Brandt, Cantwell and Hargrave. Winning pitcher—Tinning. Losing pitcher—Cantwell. Umpires—Magerkurth, Rigler and Stark. Time—2h. 4m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	x—	4	8	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	7	1

Batteries—French and Grace; Clark and Lopez, Sukeforth. Umpires—Moran and Barr. Time—1h. 43m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	x—	3	8	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—	2	4	0

Batteries — Derringer and Mancuso; Rhem, J. Elliott and Davis. Losing pitcher—Rhem. Umpires—Klem and Pirman. Time—1h. 33m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—	2	7	3
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	4	0

Batteries—Fitzsimmons and Hogan, O'Farrell; Carroll and Lombardi. Umpires—Reardon, Quigley and Donnelly. Time—1h. 40m.

Weetamoe Wins Astor Cup Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17—Three of the largest racing yachts in American waters, Gerard B. Lambert's Vanitie, Frederick H. Prince's Weetamoe and Frank C. Paine's Shimna, went out today to Brenton's Reef Lightship to sail the sixteenth contest for the gold cup given to the New York Yacht Club 20 years ago by King George of England, the winner to receive a replica and have its name inscribed on the historic trophy.

The race, which closes the season for major craft, was the twenty-second meeting this year of Vanitie and Weetamoe which have furnished most of the sport, for Shimna, a 1912 product and rerigged this summer, only joined a week ago. Incidentally, the race today was Vanitie's 159th since her launching in 1914.

None of the races this year between the Lambert boat and the Prince yacht have been quite so close as that on Aug. 16 when they sailed round a 38-mile triangle in the contest for the Astor Cup, which Weetamoe won with comparative ease through her liberal time allowance. Boat for boat the two bronze yachts were never over half a minute apart in the entire contest, at the finish of which Weetamoe led by 22 seconds, which was extended to 4m. 56s. in corrected time. Seven other yachts joined the two larger boats at the start of the Astor Cup race, but two of them, Shimna and the 12-meter Mouette, were too soon and had to make a restart, while Vanitie, with Secretary Adams at the wheel, rushed across the line less than five seconds after the signal.

The wind, a moderate southerly, gave the yachts a reach of 17 miles to the Hen and Chickens lightship at the entrance to Buzzards Bay, where Weetamoe's lead over Vanitie was 24 seconds, the smaller yachts trailing.

The second leg was a four-mile beat to Vineyard Sound lightship and Vanitie gained, but was still 13 seconds after Weetamoe in rounding the floating beacon. Large reaching jibs were flung out for the 17-mile rush back to Brenton's Reef, and for miles the two boats sailed as if bound together by an invisible hawser, Weetamoe drawing away slightly as she neared the finish.

The smaller craft which had received time allowance of more than an hour could be seen just above the horizon, but the wind slacked off as they approached the lightship, which none of them reached in time to even threaten Weetamoe's victory. Mouette, which had recovered much lost ground since her mistake at the start, being the nearest. The King's Cup race today also ends the cruise of the New York Yacht Club, as the fleet disbands at evening colors.

The summary of the Astor Cup race:

Yacht	Owner	Elapsed Time	Cor'cted Time
Weetamoe,	F. H. Prince	3:46:15	3:01:06
Vanitie,	G. B. Lambert	3:46:37	3:06:00
Mouette,	H. Havemeyer	4:58:37	3:11:50
Clytie,	H. B. Plant	5:01:33	3:12:46
Cantitoe,	B. F. Litchfield	4:57:59	3:13:47
Shimna,	F. C. Paine	4:51:37	3:23:41
Ballymena,	Irving Cox	(withdrew)	
Numbus,	R. Gambrill	(time not taken)	

REINFELD, DAKE AND BOROCHOW TRIUMPH

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 17 (AP)—Fred Reinfeld of New York, Arthur W. Dake of Portland, Ore., and Harry Borochow of Los Angeles were among the winners in the opening round of the international tournament of the California Chess Congress, results of which were reported yesterday. The summary:

First Board—Fred Reinfeld defeated A. J. Fink, San Francisco.

Second Board — Isaac Kashdan, New York, vs. Herman Steiner, New York, adjourned.

Third Board—A. W. Dake defeated Samuel Factor, Chicago.

Fourth Board, Rueben Fine, New York, vs. Samuel Reshevsky, Chicago, adjourned.

Fifth Board—Jacob Bernstein, New York, vs. Dr. Alexander Alekhine of Paris, adjourned.

Sixth Board—Borochow defeated Captain J. J. Araiza, Mexico City.

The tournament will continue for two weeks.

SUSSEX CUTS THE YORKSHIRE LEAD

LEADING TEAMS ENGLISH INTER-COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP

	Won	Lost	First Inn'gs Led	Behind	AWR	Pts
Yorkshire	15	2	3	1	3	255
Sussex	13	0	3	2	5	236
Not'hamshire	12	3	6	2	1	220
Kent	11	3	1	7	3	203
Surrey	7	1	9	3	4	175
Lancashire	7	6	5	3	3	151
Somersetshire	7	5	2	6	3	145
Warwickshire	5	4	6	7	2	134
Middlesex	5	7	7	5	0	125
Glouces'shire	6	10	4	1	3	125

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 17—Sussex is doing its best not to let Yorkshire run away with the English county cricket championship and yesterday wiped 15 points off the 34 lead which the champions wiped out the previous day. Sussex's points were gained as the result of a win over Somersetshire at Taunton by 10 wickets. Once again the winners had to thank James Langridge, who was in good form with the ball during Somersetshire's second innings. Langridge took six of the home team's wickets for 53 runs. Somersetshire's totals were 204 and 139, Sussex's 324 and 20 for no wickets.

The Lancashire side, which has been in bad form in recent weeks, struck a bright patch yesterday when it defeated Middlesex at Manchester by nine wickets. Middlesex batted first and were dismissed for 223, Hulme, The Arsenal footballer, contributing 68. Lancashire, assisted by 148 by Edward Paynter and 100 by Ernest Tyldesley, was able to declare its first innings closed at the fall of the fifth wicket with a total of 386. Middlesex batted for the second time and good all-around batting enabled it to improve upon its first venture by 13. This meant the Lancastrians needed 74 runs for victory and these they obtained with only 10 minutes to spare.

Two outstanding items were the features of a drawn match at Dover between Kent and Hampshire. The first was a century by C. P. Mead, Hampshire veteran, which gave him an aggregate of 131 such innings in his first-class career. This total has only been surpassed by J. B. Hobbs. The second was L. E. G. Ames' 180 for Kent which represents the highest individual score ever made on this ground. As Hampshire's scores were 408 (Mead 121) and 202 for eight wickets and Kent's 405, the former takes five points against three for a lead on the first innings.

Warwickshire defeated Northamptonshire very comfortably at Birmingham by an innings and 58 runs. The scores were: Northamptonshire 217 and 108, Warwickshire 383. R. E. S. Wyatt, Warwickshire skipper, hit 98 while A. Snowden, Northamptonshire amateur, with 75 in the first innings, was the biggest scorer for the losers.

Scores in other first-class matches concluded yesterday were: Surrey (387 for 9 declared and 95 for 3) drew with the touring Indians (204 and 322 for eight declared) at the Oval, Worcestershire (356 and 179) drew with Derbyshire (305 and 124 for 5).

All of Walker Cup Team Members Qualify for U. S. Amateur Golf

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—All 10 members of the Walker Cup team and seven former titleholders will be on hand when the United States amateur golf championship starts at Baltimore Sept. 12.

That much—and more—was determined yesterday in the sectional qualifying rounds played in 18 districts. Nine members of the squad, George J. Voigt, Maurice J. McCarthy, Jess W. Sweetser, George Dunlap, Jack Westland, Don K. Moe, Billy Howell, Jimmy Johnston and Charley Seaver, qualified in one district or another. The tenth member of the team and its captain, Francis D. Ouimet, will be the defending champion at Baltimore and thus was exempt from the qualifying round.

Ouimet, Sweetser and Johnston all are former amateur champions and they will be joined at Baltimore by four others, Charles Evans Jr., Max R. Marston, Chandler Egan and Jesse P. Guilford, all of whom passed their sectional qualifying tests.

District play, in fact, developed few surprises, as almost all the veteran stars and most of the youngsters made the grade. Among the qualifiers, for instance, were Johnny Goodman, Frank Dolp, Lawson Little, Roland MacKenzie, Johnny Lehman, George Dawson, Johnny Fischer, intercollegiate champion from Cincinnati; Cyril Tolley, Gene Homans, Gus Moreland, and the two Gunn boys, Watts and Will Jr. Canada will be represented in the championship by C. Ross Somerville of London, Ont., and Nicol Thompson Jr., of Toronto.

Somerville set the pace for the whole country with rounds of 71—69—140 in the Cleveland district which he led. Harry Eichelberger of Los Angeles who led that district with 142 turned in the best 18-hole score among the qualifiers—a 67.

The leader, with his scores, in each of the 18 districts follows:

District	Leader	Score
Cleveland—C. Ross Somerville	71	69 140
Denver—Logan van Zandt	71	71 142
Los Angeles—Harry Eichelberger	75	67 142
St. Louis—Emmett Spicer	71	72 143
Washington—Chandler Harper	72	71 143
Chicago—Johnny Lehman	72	72 144
San Francisco—Francis Brown	71	73 144
Dallas—Edwin A. McClure	71	74 145
Portland—Frank Dolp	74	71 145
Omaha—Johnny Goodman	71	74 145
Cincinnati—Johnny Fischer	70	76 146
Atlanta—Eugene Vinson	75	71 146
Kansas City—Paul Jackson	71	77 148
E. J. Rogers	73	75 148
Keefe Carter	72	76 148
Pittsburgh—Ray Babcock	72	77 149
St. Paul—Pat Sawyer	71	79 150
Boston—Bobby Grant	77	75 152
New York—Charles Mayo	77	75 152
Max Kaesche	78	74 152
Philadelphia—J. Wolcott Brown	76	76 152

COLONIZATION COMMISSION IN MEXICO IS URGED

Immigration Conference Takes Up Problem of Returning Laborers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—The Third Mexican National Immigration Conference has made a number of recommendations to the Mexican Government, which, if adopted, will clear up some clouded issues and have a decided influence on future immigration questions.

Having a semi-governmental status, the conference, attended by Mexican officials and representatives of railroad and steamship lines, gave particular attention to the subject of unemployed Mexicans in the United States and the problem of repatriating them.

To cope with this situation, the conference recommended establishment of a Federal Colonization Commission under the direction of the present subdepartment of migration which would assist returning Mexicans to find an occupation and at the same time establish coöperative and communal agricultural colonies. The Federal Government also was requested to place all or a portion of the government owned irrigated lands at the disposal of the commission in order to establish permanent colonies. To carry out this cheme, the conference recommended a supplementary tax of 1 per cent on all private property.

The conference would have the Mexican woman marrying a foreigner retain her Mexican nationality and would not have her assume the nationality of the husband as is the case in many other countries.

Borrowing a clause from the much discussed Mexican Land Law which provides that foreigners shall renounce diplomatic rights in connection with real property owned within the country, the conference goes a step further and recommends that all immigrants entering Mexico waive diplomatic protection of their mother country in the event claims should arise from internal revolutionary disturbances. The resource open to the immigrants in such an event would be the ordinary civil courts of the country.

A special school for immigrants is advocated by the conference which would teach Spanish to those of other tongues. Other measures supported were that the Government discourage the emigration of Mexican laborers as much as possible with the idea in mind to improve racial conditions within the country. Carrying out the nationalization plan further, it was recommended that all foreign teachers be barred from the rural schools and that all federal employees should be able to prove their Mexican nationality.

A general policy recommended by the Government would prohibit or discourage the exportation of native or foreign capital and provide laws which would absolutely exclude foreign workers who might replace Mexicans.

The tourist came in for his share of attention during the conference as this trade was recognized as being of great economic benefit to the country. More facilities at border points were recommended and the Secretary of Treasury has requested that the bond on automobiles of the tourists be abolished while the Health Department was requested to eliminate the medical examination of the tourists.

SARAZEN'S SIDE LOSES

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 17 (AP)—Gene Sarazen, open golf champion of Great Britain and America, was on the losing side in an exhibition foursome at the Springfield Country Club yesterday, although he scored a 73, one over par. Alex Simpson, home pro, and Henry Bontempo of Franconia, defeated C. J. Sennett of Greenfield and Sarazen, 2 up, when Simpson won the last two holes with birdies, finishing 3, 2. Bontempo and Sennett scored 74 apiece and Simpson 78. Sarazen was out in 35, two under par.

FRAZER WINS GOLF TITLE

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Aug. 17 (AP)—J. W. Frazer of Moncton yesterday won the Maritime Senior Golf championship with an 83—93—176. Hon F. B. McCurdy of Halifax was runner-up, carding 83—95—178.

INCREASE IN BOSTON IMPORTS

Value of imports at Boston for immediate consumption increased last week to $843,313, compared with $825,197 for the previous week, according to Collector of Customs W. W. Lufkin. Value of warehouse imports during the like period increased from $125,712 to $351,811.

Hard Is the Air Stowaway's Lot

* * *

He Lands at Miami, Is Locked Up, Has to Work Passage Back, Then Is Arrested for 'Loitering'

* * *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone—The first aerial stowaway to leap international and even intercontinental borders hidden away in a transport air liner, is complacently resting in a Cristobal jail after an amazing flight that whisked him from one continent to another, from Panama to Miami, Fla., and back again.

Officials of the international air lines are still unable to explain how the man was able to conceal his 177 pounds of bulk successfully for two days in a big "Commodore" flying boat, so that he was not discovered even by a member of the crew. Steps have been taken, however, to prevent "mysteries" of this kind being repeated.

* * *

According to the story he told police, the stowaway, Paul Kaiser, 27 years old, a citizen of Czechoslovakia, was in Cristobal and unemployed. He heard of a great boom in the automobile factories of Detroit and wanted to get there as soon as possible before all the jobs were gone. "By airways" naturally occurred to him as the quickest means of transportation.

Concealing himself in a dark space behind the express and mail compartments in the tail of a big 22 passenger plane, he actually remained hidden for two days. Not daring to leave the small compartment for fear

WALKER DENIES RESPONSIBILITY FOR SHERWOOD

(Continued from Page 1)

admitted that he had done nothing.

"I had no reason to believe that the subpoena would not bring him back until he refused to obey it," he said.

"Did you get anybody to telephone him?" asked the Governor.

"No, I didn't," the Mayor replied, defensively, "and I can't understand why I should have."

Governor Roosevelt pressed the matter.

"Here was a man," he said, "that had been associated with you in a personal, confidential capacity for 15 years—"

"That isn't true," the Mayor interrupted.

"—A man who had been handling a great many of your personal, private affairs during the past five or six years," continued the Governor.

"Not so many," insisted Mayor Walker.

Said He Served as Clerk

"He paid the bills of members of your family for you?" he asked.

"He made out checks, which I signed, as a clerk would do or a bookkeeper," the Mayor said.

"And had a joint safety deposit box," the Governor persisted.

"Which was, as far as I was concerned, never a joint account, nor a joint safety deposit vault," the Mayor parried, "because I never used it but in one instance and never was in it and never put anything else in the box."

"Isn't it a curious thing for you, when a man with whom you had a safe deposit box and who looked after your personal affairs, disappears and the whole town is looking for him, and he turns up, not to communicate with him?"

"There wasn't any opportunity to communicate with him that I know of after he was served with the subpœna, and I had no reason to believe that he would disobey the subpœna," the Mayor declared.

"So you just let it ride?" the Governor suggested.

"Well, now, Your Excellency may characterize it as you will," the Mayor answered, "but there were the forces of law behind it and there was my desire to have him, and I would so much rather that he were here today. Then I wouldn't have to spend so much time on inferences and innuendo."

"I wish he were here today," said the Governor.

"So do I wish he were here," exclaimed the Mayor.

Denies Deposits His

The look of puzzlement over the status of Sherwood in the Mayor's affairs had not left the Governor's face when the questioning, which was some of the most persistent that has marked the proceedings before him, was finished. Nor did he have the expression of a man who regarded as cleared up the strange circumstance that the Mayor had not thought it necessary to do anything while "the whole town was looking for Sherwood."

Mayor Walker denied that the two cash deposits of $25,000 each which Sherwood made with Hornblower & Weeks almost simultaneously with the receipt of two like sums from Mr. Paul Block belonged to him. This account was opened with a cash deposit of $100,000, and was closed the day in August, 1927, that Mayor Walker left here for a tour of Europe. By this time, however, the deposit had grown to $262,000.

The Mayor disclaimed any knowledge of a $6000 check which passed from the account of William J. Scanlan into Sherwood's bank account at the Central Hanover Bank immediately after Mr. Scanlan received $10,000 in commissions for selling street cleaners to the city. He declared he did not know that Scanlan received a commission for selling the machines to the city.

"Unnamed" Still Unnamed

It was in connection with the Sherwood affairs that the "unnamed person" was brought into the testimony. The Mayor himself disclosed that it was a woman. There is no formal evidence concerning her in the record, but there are several exhibits "marked for identification." On one occasion Mr. Curtin insisted "let us have the name."

"Go right ahead," Judge Seabury said.

The Governor, however, put his finger to his mouth, and the hearing moved on.

It was brought out that out of Sherwood's $1,000,000 deposits, which Judge Seabury alleges were really the Mayor's accounts, about $75,000 had been expended for her. Previous evidence showed that the Mayor himself had paid $7500 to her.

Mayor Walker has stoutly contended that there was nothing strange about this, since this "unnamed person" was wealthy in her own right, and that in handling this money Sherwood was acting for her personally.

Gradually Better Business Expected

(Continued from Page 1)

"second stage" was over there was only $600,000,000 left of what had been $3,000,000,000 of foreign balances in the United States; domestic hoarding had put about $1,500,000,000 in hiding and about $1,000,000,000 in cash gold had been withdrawn abroad. That "critical period" is now seen in perspective. It was accompanied by record-breaking numbers of bank failures, running to 305 in September, 1931, and a new all-time high mark of 522 in October, 1931.

Things Undeniably Better

Nobody who studies these figures denies that the position of American business today is a great deal better, although still far from normal. The improvement has been reflected only recently in the stock market. Among other things $100,000,000 in gold has returned to the United States.

The new or third stage of the business cycle is probably one of slow recovery. Experts are averse to forecasts at present, but do discern better prospects. The future, it is agreed, is largely in the hands of the huge Reconstruction Finance Corporation which is buttressing the whole economic structure with credit.

Though the corporation is not itself making loans to individuals, there is not an individual in the United States who does not feel its beneficial effect. Up to the beginning of August the corporation had distributed aid roughly as follows: 4000 banks and trust companies, $700,000,000; 40 railroads, $200,000,000; 540 building and loan associations, $70,000,000; 70 insurance companies, $70,000,000; 60 mortgage loan companies, $80,000,000; 10 farm credit corporations, $700,000; 14 livestock credit corporations, $8,000,000; five joint stock land banks, $1,500,000; eight federal land banks, $26,000,000; three credit unions, $405,000.

Loans to Farmers

The money allocated to the Secretary of Agriculture for direct loans to farmers, had been put out as 500,000 loans, with a total of about $65,000,000 lent.

Since that time the corporation reports a relief loan of $1,096,084 to Louisiana, to care for certain parishes where local funds have been depleted through expenses in the flood and drought regions.

Members of the Home Loan Bank Board dispersed to various sections of the country today to sound out local sentiment as to the resources of capital for the eight to 10 banks it is trying to get under way.

Mr. Franklin W. Fort, chairman, announced that he would spend the rest of the week conferring with prospective members of the system in New York, New Jersey and New England. Mr. H. Morton Bodfish was scheduled to go to Chicago for the same purpose and Mr. William E. Best to Pennsylvania. The other two members of the board remained in Washington.

It was hinted by board members today that cities which have been petitioning for home loan banks should get busy and raise subscriptions to stock in the system.

Marsupial Mole Exhibited at Harvard Is Believed Only Specimen in America

Part of Expedition to Australia Returns With Large Collection

There's a marsupial mole on exhibition at Harvard's museum of comparative zoology.

This mole, according to Dr. William Morton Wheeler, leader of a recent expedition to Australia, is one of the world's rarest and most remarkable marsupials, or pouched mammals, known. It lives underground much the same as the American mole, but is found only in the sandy country of Central Australia. Though a mole in general form it has enormous foreclaws, very small ears and eyes, and a short tail.

The marsupial mole is illustrative of the great diversity to which pouched mammals have attained. Some, like the native or "Teddy" bear, take to the trees, some fly, some tunnel underground, and others are aquatic in their nature.

There are relatively few specimens of this marsupial mole in museums anywhere, and Harvard believes it has the only specimen in America. It was obtained where excavations were being carried on for the Australian transcontinental railroad.

The major portion of the expedition has returned, but Dr. Philip J. Darlington, specialist on beetles, and Mr. William E. Schevill, paleontologist, are not expected until late in September. Fine specimens of birds, mammals, reptiles, and insects were brought back by those units which have returned, many of which are new to Harvard's collection and a few of which are new to any collection in America.

Among the several new species were about a dozen types of the gecko family, one of which has been named for Dr. Wheeler—Nephrurus Wheeleri or Wheeler's gecko. It is rather a bizarre little creature of mottled appearance hardly typical of the group.

Australia is known as the headquarters of the skink family. Two members of this group have been added to Harvard's collection, Stoke's skink and the stump-tailed skink. The former species is one which has developed a spiny tail as a means of protection) instead of discarding its tail as do most members of the family when in danger of capture.

Fourteen species of snakes were brought back, five of which are new to Harvard. Australia is the only continent in which the venomous snakes predominate over the non-venomous ones. However, most of these are of small size and not harmful to mankind.

Dr. Wheeler, associate curator of insects, Dr. Glover M. Allen, associate curator of mammals and birds, Mr. Ralph E. Ellis and Dr. Ira M. Dixson are the members of the expedition who have already returned and who have been at work getting the collection in shape.

From the Quaternary river gravels of Alaska, washed out by hydraulic mining operations, come the remains of an extinct American bison or buffalo, a species which in very early times ranged into southeastern United States, and a five-foot tusk as well as other bones of an extinct Columbian mammoth. Paleontologists have estimated the age of these bones as more than 500,000 years.

In these elephants the teeth are so large that only one or two can be used at a time and these move forward in the jaw as they are worn down, finally dropping out and new ones taking their place.

'Sitting Pretty'

Photo by Casneaux
From Australian Native Bear Books-
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KOALA, OR "TEDDY BEAR"
In His Favorite Attitude in Fork of a Eucalyptus Tree.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 "Toe Tickers"; soloist; orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Edward Jardon, tenor.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Dutch Band.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds; impersonations.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 NBC, Talk, Senator L. J. Dickerson of Iowa.
8:15 NBC, Henry M. Neely; Rollikers Quartet.
8:30 Edward MacHugh, baritone; organ.
8:45 DeMarco Girls, female trio.
9:00 NBC, Island Boat Club Dance.
9:30 NBC, George Olsen's Music; Jack Benny; Ethel Shutta.
10:00 NBC, Phillips H. Lord, sketch.
10:15 NBC, Johnson Orchestra; Whispering Jack Smith; female trio.
10:30 NBC, "Tish," story.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—"Whistling Dick."
5:15 Harney's concert ensemble.
5:45 Al Stanley, songs.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; organ.
7:00 Richmond Minton, tenor.
7:15 Philco Word Building Contest.
7:30 NBC, Maxwell Orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, "Big Time"; sketch; music.
8:30 New England Network program.
9:00 NBC, Goodyear Orchestra; Revelers Quartet; Merle Alcock, contralto.
9:30 NBC, Mobiloil Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; male quartet.
10:30 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:10 Joe Rines and his orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade"; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Music; "Road Helps"; organ.
6:30 Big Brother's Spelling Bee.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 Sid Gary; orchestra.
7:15 NBC, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Connie Boswell; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, Commentator.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; soloist.
8:45 CBS, "Col. Stoopnagle and Budd."
9:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
9:30 CBS, Serial mystery story.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 to 1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Going to Press."
5:15 CBS, Kathryn Parsons, songs.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, Women's national tennis tournament summaries.
6:00 Irene Beasley, contralto; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
6:30 Time announcement; baseball.
6:36 CBS, Popular programs.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Big Brother Bob Emery.
7:30 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Movie Preview.
8:30 Brookline Symphony Concert, Will Dodge, conductor; soloists.
10:00 Studio announcements; news.
10:15 CBS, talk series.
10:30 Golden Slipper Marathon.
10:45 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Charles Carlile, tenor.
11:45 CBS, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; music; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Parents' Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:15 p. m.—Talk series.
3:30 p. m.—Good cheer service, Massachusetts Federation of Churches.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—Talk on Japan.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
9:45 a. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Churches program.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:30 p. m.—Talk; baseball schedule; piano.
12:45 p. m.—String ensemble.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Matinee Revue.
3:00 p. m.—Chickering Hour.
3:3. p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, United States Navy Band.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—WEEI organist.
12:00 noon—NBC, Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—Organist.
1:00 p. m.—Talk, Senator Hiram Bingham.
2:00 p. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
2:15 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:00 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
4:30 p. m.—"Kentucky, Ky," songs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS, musical programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, popular programs.
3:00 p. m.—Chemical Society talk.
3:15 p. m.—LaForge Berumen musicale.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Westphal Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Army Band.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox vs. St. Louis; Fenway Park; reported by Fred Hoey.

Credit Stimulation Urged by Dennett

Ample credit facilities for sound business purposes are available, Mr. Carl P. Dennett, chairman of the Banking and Industrial Committee of the First Federal Reserve District, said in a statement which he issued and sent to presidents of all commercial banking institutions in the First Federal Reserve District. He hopes to gather some information to present to President Hoover at the conference of business, banking and industrial committees of the 12 Federal Reserve districts to be held in Washington on August 26.

"There is a large amount of credit now available through the Federal Reserve Banks and Intermediate Credit Banks for merchants, manufacturers, agriculturists and the producers of raw material, who are deserving of such credit," the circular read, "and it is for the best public interest that this credit be made available for sound business purposes to stimulate trade and increase employment and purchasing power throughout the country."

"If your community," the statement continued, "could be made to realize how desirable and proper it is that the seasonal and immediate needs of commerce, industry and agriculture should be taken care of, rediscounting or borrowing from the agencies mentioned would be considered a logical and constructive service on your part in bringing to your community for temporary and seasonable use, funds from these outside sources, which were established expressly for that purpose."

WINCHESTER TO PAY TRIBUTE TO GEN. WOOD

WINCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 17 (AP)—The birthplace of Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood tonight will pay tribute to the memory of its famous soldier son during exercises commemorating the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of Winchester.

A parade, sports and a historical pageant are on the day's program. Senator George H. Moses will be the principal speaker.

HOLYOKE ELECTS MAYOR

HOLYOKE, Mass., Aug. 17 (AP)—Mr. Henry J. Toepfert yesterday won the first special mayoralty election ever held here, polling 10,807 to 3650 for his nearest opponent, Mr. Gregory J. Scanlon. There were five candidates.

SUBURBS SEND LARGE TRADE TO CITY MERCHANTS

Limited Survey by Boston University Shows 40 Per Cent Goes to Centers

Business is packing up and moving into the suburbs, theorists aver, but their observations are only partially substantiated by the survey of consumer buying habits, just completed by the research department of Boston University.

While it is true that green grass and a patch of garden are influencing the city worker to make his home in the suburbs, the survey indicates that when it comes to buying things for the home or implements to use in the garden, the city merchant attracts a large share of the suburbanite's business.

And so far as clothing is concerned, the city merchant stands head and shoulders above the local business man in sales, the survey points out. But taking business, as a whole, the suburban merchant appears to be drawing more than 50 per cent of the trade. Less than one-third of the buying is actually done at home, the study indicates, while 40 per cent is done in the city markets and the other one-third in outlying suburban areas.

While the survey was confined to the buying habits of residents of one Boston suburb, Watertown, Mr. Richard P. Doherty, director of research at the university, holds that this is a typical neighborhood community and the motives influencing the consumers there are "undoubtedly indicative of the buying motives of the average suburbanite in the metropolitan Boston area."

Watertown is well supplied with retail marketing facilities, so the survey infers that if there is a difference in the buying habits of other communities, it springs chiefly from the lack of adequate suburban markets which results in an increase in out-of-town buying.

That the city merchant still stands as a strong competitor of local markets is due, Mr. Doherty believes, to his advantage of buying in larger quantities to command lower prices and the capital behind him which enables him to buy superior quality. Impelling motives for local trading, he holds, are convenience, quick service and an intimate acquaintance with the proprietors.

In the grocery field, it appears that the suburban merchants have pushed their city competitors far into the background. Watertown dwellers bought 56.9 per cent of their food at home, 39.6 per cent in other neighborhood markets and only 3.5 per cent in Boston. In all of these estimates it must be remembered that a vast aggregation of suburbanites work in the Boston area.

Advertising pressure and improved transportation have kept the city merchants in direct competition with the small town dealers, the survey declares, and in conclusion, it stated that if the local merchant hopes to draw more trade away from the cities, he must put forth more energy in obtaining a demanad for his products and particularly by modern sales methods and by selling at reasonable prices and offering high quality goods.

Boston Art Notes

Fine Arts Theater

Mr. Philip Trueman Hicks is the exhibitor at the Fine Arts Theater for the month of August. A specialist in portraiture, Mr. Hicks has a variety of models ranging from picturesque types to quite plain ones.

Technically this painter follows an acceptable, traditional mode. He does not sharpen effects with a rapid, brilliant brushwork, or resort to eccentricities, or vigorous emphasis. Modestly, unostentatiously he drafts the contour and works in colors of an agreeable choice. The portrait of Miss Dorothy Iola Keeler is of particular distinction.

An interesting experiment is a portrait which, though done in oils, is made of black and white pigment only. There is no color, yet from the gamut of values from black to white, the painter has managed to present an illusion of color.

Other exhibits of Mr. Hicks include some charcoals and studies for portraits. All his work, concentrated as it is upon portraiture, shows the favorable result of concentration, a firmness of conviction, an emphatic characterization, a sympathetic rendering.

As supplement to the paintings, there is a display of Mexican textiles, weaves, with prominent designs and colors. On the loom the craftsman inscribes the ancient symbols which are corruptions of naturalistic forms, mere geometric configurations that may be read as animals and plants by the person who has learned the key to the symbolism. The frank, fearless color schemes establish the style of Mexican art, a contrast with the subdued, temperate palette of North Americans, who paint in the academic manner.

D. A.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

CONNECTICUT

Norwalk: Benjamin Franklin Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., Aug. 23.
Winsted: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Aug. 26.

MASSACHUSETTS

Cotuit: Church Edifice, Main Street, between Lowell and Maple Streets, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 21.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Littleton: Littleton Opera House, 8 p. m., Aug. 23.

NEW JERSEY

Ocean City: Doughty's Theater, 8 p. m., Aug. 21.

NEW YORK

Southampton: Masonic Hall, 40 Main Street, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 27.

Sheriffs in Move To Break Blockade Of Iowa Farmers

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Aug. 17 (AP)—Orders to break the blockade of picketing farmers in Sioux City's milk strike went out from county authorities today as the controversy apparently approached a crisis.

Statements from officials that the blockade would be broken were made following a deadlock in negotiations between the distributors and producers over the price to be paid for milk. The producers are asking $2.17 per hundred pounds, compared with $1.70 offered by the distributors.

Sheriff John A. Davenport of Sioux City called for sixty special deputies to enforce the anti-blockade order, while Sheriff G. N. Slocum of Union County, S. D., and Sheriff Ralph E. Rippey of Plymouth County, Iowa, also marshaled their forces to escort through the picket lines all truckers who have thus far refused to make the attempt in the face of determined opposition from the farmers.

Meanwhile at Des Moines, representatives of midwestern states who attended a meeting to formulate plans for spreading the farm holiday movement of the National Holiday Association returned to their homes prepared to encourage the strike.

CONNECTICUT COURT UPHOLDS GAS TAX

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 17 (AP)—Validity of the Connecticut gasoline tax law was upheld today by the Supreme Court of Errors in a decision requiring the Consumers Oil Company, Inc., to pay a $9725.30 tax collected on gas sales. The oil company contended the law was unconstitutional.

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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND FASHIONS

Polish Women Turning the Key

By PHYLLIS LOVELL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Helsingfors, Finland

"WHAT, after all, is the use of having a vote?" The question came from a little woman, Madame Halina-Jaroszewicz, who, from a corner of a large sofa, regarded her guests with an expression of extreme seriousness.

"What is the use?" she repeated, and then added, "unless the woman knows how to use it."

Madame Jaroszewicz is, as I write this, on holiday in Helsingfors, but not on a long holiday. Too much is waiting to be done in her own country of Poland where, as a member of the Polish Sejm, she is, as she puts it, "watching women grow."

The women of Poland acquired the parliamentary vote in 1918, but Madame emphasizes the point that, since the vote itself is merely something in the nature of a key, it is a fairly useless possession unless fitted into appropriate locks and turned.

The fitting of the key and the turning of it are occupying Polish women at the present time.

A Women's Association

When Marshal Pilsudski formed has famous bloc in 1928, gathering into it not only his own nationals but the members of national minorities as well, women perceived that herein lay the suggestion for independent action on similar lines.

Not content with mere membership in the state bloc, they decided to have a bloc of their own, and accordingly, shortly before the election of 1930, they produced an organization which boasted a democratic foundation, a liberal policy, and a membership of 70,000, gathered in some 500 groups throughout the country. They called their organization the Women's Association for Social Work in Poland.

"The object was not the return of greater numbers of women members to the Sejm," Madame Jaroszewicz explained, speaking in rapid French from the corner of her sofa. "What we aimed at—what we still aim at—is the rousing of women to a fuller understanding of the responsibilities of enfranchisement. You see," and she smiled, "we in Poland did not have to fight for our rights in the first instance, and that makes a difference."

The result of so much activity has shown itself already not only in a greater political understanding but also in the return of eight new women members to the Sejm—all of them candidates of the women's bloc. This brings the total of women members to 13 in the Sejm, or Lower House, with two more in the Upper House, or Senate.

League Reforms

"It is good," said Mme. Jaroszewicz, "but not good enough. You see, there is so very much to do in Poland. We women—" she leaned forward eagerly, "we women want to see the married women freed from the burden of the Napoleonic Code under which she is unable to hold her earnings or start a business. We want to see her entitled to choose her own nationality apart from her husband. We want to see justice done to the unmarried mother and her child. We want—and we want desperately—to see every vestige of alcohol swept out of our country."

Already the women of Poland have taken strides towards establishing their influence in national affairs. Not only have 15 women found for themselves seats in the Parliament, but women exercise their right also to sit on parliamentary commissions.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
© Plat, Warsaw

Madame Halina Jaroszewicz, Member of the Polish Sejm, or Lower House of Parliament, and Promoter of Social Reforms in Behalf of Women and Children.

The president of the Education Commission, which is now working out the entire scheme of Polish educational arrangements, is a woman, Mme. Maria Jaworska. Mme. Sofia-Moraczewska, the president of the women's bloc is also president of the Emigration Commission. Mme. Jaroszewicz herself is vice-president of the Commission for Social Work and one of the seven secretaries to the Lower House. One of the three secretaries to the Upper House is a woman. Two women sit for the Lower, and one, Dr. Hanna Hobicka, for the Upper House on the Commission for Foreign Affairs.

"And we have made headway," says Madame Jaroszewicz, "in the world of industry too. In Poland now it is illegal for any industrial undertaking which employs more than 100 women to be unprovided with a day nursery for the workers' children. We are urging the passage of a law which shall require the smaller industrial undertakings to unite in the establishment of joint nurseries on similar lines.

"You see," she added, "just for the present, our working women are very poor. They are very ignorant too. We are bound to protect them. We cannot yet be like some other countries. Somehow, we are younger, and there is much to be done—very much."

Comfort in a Pullman Sleeper

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BECAUSE the writer has been told that some women avoid night travel from apprehension of inconvenience and embarrassment on Pullman sleepers, this article is to give emphasis to the fact that the technique of dressing and undressing in a section, that is, an upper or lower berth, is simplicity itself.

If she has been traveling through the day in the car where her night accommodations are also provided for, she will see at an early hour the porter begin to transform the day coach into a sleeping apartment. From beneath the facing seats is drawn a hitherto concealed middle portion, which gives them the length of a bed extending in the direction in which the train is moving. Over this lower berth descends a shelf, which is secured by a mechanism, and which, furthermore, rests on a firmly clamped board, which might be called the ceiling of the lower section. At each end of these two berths is inserted in grooves provided for the purpose a panel or partition, which separates this double-swung section from its contiguous neighbors at head and foot. These secure absolute privacy. When the porter—with a particular technique which is interesting to watch—has made up the berths, which have spring mattresses, with three sheets, two pillows, and one or two blankets according to the season, he attaches to the front of each section a pair of heavy double curtains which button closely up the front under a flap. These entirely cut off from vision the aisle down the middle of the car and the opposite row of berths identically draped.

Preparing for the Night

Being thus lured to a rather early bed, the traveler will like to go to the women's room for a few ablutions, for which are supplied hot and cold water, soap and a liberal supply of towels. It is a convenience to have a special case in which can be kept exclusively the toilet articles called for by the sleeping-car night. Some people like partly to disrobe in this room, returning in a kimono. The writer, however, prefers to return intact and then to sit, feet up, completely in her berth, and so remove her garments. It is so comfortable that she always resolves to adopt the method when she returns to her apartment-sized sleeping quarters! But these, alas, have not at hand all the conveniences of the section! In this a Lilliputian hammock is swung which closes tenaciously over the clothing contributed to it; near it are suspended two coat hangers. A shelf at one's feet and another at one's head tip slightly upward so that a traveling case and various knicknacks are safe upon it despite lurches. Hooks make one wonder what else one has to dispose of. Two electric sockets are quite fascinating to operate under bulbous lids which obscure, when they descend, the abundant light. One sleeps with one's head toward the locomotive.

The Morning Toilet

In the morning it is equally easy to slip on one's clothes while sitting or kneeling in the berth. The trip to the wash room, however, past the long flanks of impervious curtains offers no embarrassments. Usually one is going immediately on leaving the train to a hotel or home, and if preferred the niceties of toilet can be deferred; but there is abundant opportunity to dress faultlessly if one will, for a dressing table, mirrors, chairs, racks and hooks, and good lighting, make the room provided a comfortable one.

The Pullman porter is well known for his courtesy and seems always to be at hand to answer a question or supply a need. That is, indeed, his function. One porter presides over each car and it is customary to acknowledge his services by a half-dollar at the end of a 24-hour trip.

The traveler de luxe may engage a private room with two berths, a couch, and its own toilet facilities, and when two or three people are traveling together this is scarcely an extravagance, and it is very pleasant.

H. J. K.

"Pasta" Necklaces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Florence, Italy

IN THIS Italian city, celebrated through centuries for the taste, skill and ingeunity of its artists and craftsmen, some novel necklaces have lately made their appearance in many of the shops.

At first glance they appear to be fashioned of flexible and fluted ivory or bone, stained to rainbow tints; but in reality they are nothing more nor less than Italian paste of the hard maccaroni consistency, of the variety commonly used for thickening consumé or broth.

The form of "pasta" most employed for these necklaces is that known as "stelline," or little stars, being disks about half an inch in diameter and about an eighth of an inch thick, with fluted edges and a small hole through the center which lends itself to easy threading.

This "pasta" is dyed in the desired colors and spread to dry, after which it is given a coat of shellac or some other transparent varnish to set the color, and then strung into necklaces.

Some of the necklaces consist of long single strings of one color—coral, pink, emerald-green, gold, silver, purple, blue, or any chosen tint. Sometimes two of these single strings, in the same or in contrasting colors, are twisted together. Sometimes a blending of tints is introduced; and here lovely results may be obtained, either by the stringing of variegated colors without special plan, or by the careful spacing of two or three selected colors.

A particularly attractive necklace is in emerald-green, black, and gold, and consists of two separate strands, (each about 40 inches long) twisted together, the division of color in the strands being, roughly speaking, 30 green, two black, five gold; three green, five gold, two black, 30 green, and so on in turn, throughout the whole length of each strand.

The same proportion of spacing in coral-red, black and gold yields a lovely result; as do purple, black and gold; blue, green and silver, black gold and orange; or any other well-conceived combination which the individual taste suggests.

Those who appreciate the value of a necklace in harmonizing or contrasting tones and tints, as the distinctive touch in a costume, will find that a wide variety of such ornaments may be produced for themselves and their friends at a minimum cost by means of a packet or two of dye, a bottle of gold or silver ink, and an ounce or so of Italian paste.

Seen After Sunset

Décolletés are sometimes veiled. The high front neckline on some classically simple evening dresses is interesting.

The Spanish theme may replace the Directoire this autumn. It announces itself on evening frocks with long fringed sashes.

Many smart evening wraps are cut like coats, but are made of printed metal brocade or patterned faille. Petit point embroidery decorates little dinner jacquettes.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COATS WITH A DUAL PURPOSE
Shown in London Shops.

The town-country vogue has to be considered in these days, for the habit of many women is to slip out of town for a few hours, when possible, and then a coat of some kind is essential.

A type of dual purpose coat particularly adapted to this use is shown in the accompanying illustration. It is navy blue with a dapper white piqué collar, which buttons to the coat with white buttons ringed with blue. (With gray flannel, steel buttons look well.) The detachable collar is convenient for washing purposes, and is equally suitable for town or country. On the left is shown one of the popular short knitted scarfs.

About Hosiery

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOSIERY these days is a very important item in a woman's apparel. More and more it is the tendency, retailers say, for women of all ages and types to buy the very sheer chiffons in preference to the service weights. These cobwebby bits, however, necessitate extra care and attention if they are to give satisfactory wear. Hosiery experts insist that unexpected runs and other unpleasant experiences are usually the result of carelessness on the part of the wearer rather than due to a defect in the garment. An observation of the deft way that sales people handle fine hosiery is very helpful in showing a woman how to take care of her own. Finger-nails are always doubled under so that they will not tear the delicate fabric. Careful attention in drawing them on will prevent many a run.

Recently much progress has been made in perfecting machinery to make run-proof, full-fashioned hose. A new machinery patent was issued not long ago which supplements the patents previously issued. It is now thought, therefore, that samples of these run-proof stockings will soon be on the market in time for fall buying. In the meantime there are some accessories on the market designed to prolong the wear of these perishable dainties. Rubber guards, which come in sets of six on a card, can be slipped over the garter fasteners to prevent the metal from cutting the threads of the hose. Woven feet are now on the market which are to be worn under the hose. These cannot be detected when the shoe is on the foot.

Printed Patterns

In style, mesh and lace weaves are still popular but are not suitable for every woman, fashion experts say. In buying this type of hose a woman should consider both her own type and the kind of clothes that are most suited to her. Hosiery is as individual as is any other article of one's apparel. Printed stockings are one of the very new items in the hosiery world. They are being shown in the city stores in several different patterns and shades. One very effective pattern is printed in a polka dot clock. The top of the stocking is elaborately printed with dots.

In speaking of clocks many fashionable houses recommend these for smart wear. But in buying them it is very necessary to be sure that the clock does not twist or "bulge" when worn. Several manufacturers have recently put on the market some clocked stockings that are said not to have this fault. In some, the clock has been moved back about an inch in order to preserve the straight line. It is thought that this improvement will greatly increase the demand for clocks this season.

The word "full-fashioned" is not always understood when it is applied to hosiery. By this it is usually meant stockings that are shaped throughout. By looking at a stocking it is easy to see what this means. Little "dots" on either side of the back seam appear several inches above the ankle and again at the knee. The seam on the under side of the hem at the top of a stocking is always left open part way. This is to permit of plenty of stretch or give.

The New Shades

There are some beautiful new shades for fall wear according to the new textile color card. Of these Dawnglo is a light blush beige, especially suited for formal evening and afternoon wear. Dovebeige and Hazelbeige are a lighter and a darker shade of natural beige. They look well with Burgundy reds, blues, beige and black. Taupemist, a dark taupe tone, is also harmonious with black as well as with dark gray and navy. For wear with browns there are some lovely shades. Of these Nomad is a light grayed brown, Brownwood a light, clear brown. Duskbrown is a dark brown, ultra smart shade, especially effective with an all-brown ensemble of African brown. These brown shades are also worn with the greens and reds that will be popular for fall suits, the particular shade depending on the shade of the ensemble.

Fashion Nuggets

Regardless of the fabric, the textures are rough. Crinkly crêpes, rough satins, uncut velvets, and silks with a "woolly" look are among the weaves being favored. Heavy sheers with a decided crêpy weave and of varied weights are used in dressy costumes and evening ensembles.

An interesting style feature is the apron and wrap-around silhouette, being shown in all types. Clever bias cuts, seamings and fastenings give an entire newness to the tailored wrap-around of former seasons.

Black for all-time wear comes first in the range of favored shades for autumn. Brown with its varied tones is second. Bordeaux-red, sapphire-blue, and rustic-green are the high shades accepted.

Bright plaids in warm shades will be popular in college girls' wardrobes. The two-piece style with high neck-line is specially noteworthy.

The Launching of Trial Balloons

By ETHELYN MIDDLETON
Special from Monitor Bureau
New York.

THE fashion correspondents in Paris, often covering 40 or more openings in the short period that important houses reserve for presentations of the next season's fashions, are alert for what the French term the "ballon d'essai" and keenly speculative regarding its importance. The trial balloon is a surprise, a novelty which does not conform to the general trend of the collection, and may even dispute it. It may be a "try-out" that gives color to the exhibition or illustrates the originality of the designers. It may have a more subtle objective. In any case it makes "spot news" for those members of the Paris fashion press who immediately cable the high lights of the openings. Thus it may give an exaggerated importance to sporadic rebellions against style influences. The initiated rarely believe that a trial balloon will immediately affect what women will wear; what it may do later is a matter of interesting speculation.

The trial balloon is a significant factor in that debated question, what starts a new fashion. Some balloons are quickly deflated and forgotten; others eventually make a new style. The present writer, assisting at current dress exhibitions in New York, is cognizant that several now authentic styles date from trial balloons of long ago in Paris, and is reminded once again of the time it sometimes takes to popularize a new mode.

During that extremely hot summer of 1926 (winter fashions in Paris are shown in midsummer) several dressmaking houses presented ostrich-trimmed day and evening gowns. At the time this was dismissed as a possible publicity movement on the part of overstocked South African orstrich ranches which did, however, succeed in getting an ostrich-trimmed dress worn on the beach of Trouville-Deauville. However, no important examples of ostrich trimming were seen that year. Today several New York designers include in their autumn openings ostrich feather boas, feathered millinery and ostrich trimming on gowns. The romantic trend in present modes gives congruity to such decoration and accessories which six years ago were an obvious absurdity.

Retrospections

At hand is a copy of the gazette du Bon Ton for the seasons of 1924-25—an expensive fashion publication then sponsored by leading French couturiers and fabric manufacturers—which includes illustrations of trial fashions that also might be considered important style features at the present moment. A high-peaked turban showing the front hair worn with a nose veil, presented by Jeanne Lanvin, suggests today's latest style in millinery. Madame Lanvin also sponsors the illustration of a full, ankle-length skirt dated many years before these were again generally accepted, even for evening use. It is a matter of recollection that in August presentations of 1928 half a dozen leading Paris designers featured the natural waistline, a ballon d'essai popularized in comparatively few seasons.

It was in 1927 that Paul Poiret amused a group of Paris correspondents by predicting that trouser effects would be worn by smart women in five years. Two years previously that same designer of unique fashions had launched a revival of the bustle, an effect that became a mode feature five years later. The black woolen tailored ensemble presented by Madeleine Vionnet in the same fashion chronicle under date of December, 1925, is an astonishing forecast of present modes. The long high-collared cape, the side-fitted suit jacket, the white piqué gilet with choked effect, the white gloves, the entire costume could be worn at the moment, were the hat somewhat changed. And also in the Gazette du Bon Ton is illustrated a white satin evening frock by Vionnet that shows the beginning of the modern princess lines.

Invention Balanced by Conservatism

Fashions represent an enormous investment. The dress industry, with its many ramifications, is the second largest in France, and a very considerable one in the United States. With such responsibilities to invested capital and its thousands of workers the industry must be both inventive and conservative. There must be change to keep women interested in fashions. On the other hand, too many changes in styles, or too much experimentation with accepted styles are expensive to launch and publicize. It is also recognized that numerous women are prone to label an unaccustomed style feature as a "never, never fashion" and to attack or ridicule what they may later accept.

Aside from interest in a novelty, there are logical reasons for arresting too long acceptance of an established silhouette. When the straight frock began to suggest a standardized pinafore, closer and more subtle lines expressed a natural reaction. When skirts reached the limit of shortness, they began to lengthen. When simplicity became commonplace, a revival of the Victorian and First Empire was only reasonable. These changes are so recent that we can all remember the comments and criticism they met when the early examples reached this country.

Of recent years Paris couturiers have worked with an alert eye on the transatlantic market. While Paris remains the seat of most fashion creating, there is admittedly a far larger proportion of style-minded women here than in Europe. This is partly due to the continual stream of new fashion information and description of trial balloons launched in Paris openings, carried by cable, radio, telephone and now occasionally by television. This speed of transmitting a new dress idea is a far cry from the little dressed manikins formerly sent by queens' messengers from one royal court to another.

A Lasting Contribution

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CLUB women, who are this summer touring through different sections of the country, are carrying with them a consciousness of the importance of some of the projects which their organizations have been considering for the last few years. Among the most far-reaching of these are reforestation and its closely allied one of roadside beautification.

It is a cheering experience for a club woman to read signs which designate sturdy growths of pines or other saplings as having been planted through the efforts of organized women. Such signs may be found in many states and are becoming yearly more numerous.

Women of the United States are but following the example of European countries in giving reforestation a prominent place in their programs and activities. Germany, France, Sweden, Norway, Finland and other countries long ago recognized the necessity of conserving and replanting their wooded areas. In Turkey, Arbor Day has been made a national holiday and every man over 16 years of age is required by law to plant every year, three trees on that day. Massachusetts has a State Federation Forest which is the direct result of much planning and active work on the part of the club women of the State. New Hampshire has several such areas. The preservation of the "Old Man of the Mountain" is one of the completed projects of women of that State. Every state in the country has at least a few trees planted by club women as their contribution to the George Washington Bicentennial tree-planting project.

The Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs planned a year ago that it would sponsor the planting of 40 acres to constitute the George Washington Memorial Forest, a unit of the Argonne National Forest, near Rhinelander, in that state. But the Wisconsin Club Woman announces that the interest grew until, when the forest was dedicated, on May 21, as a part of the Federational Bicentennial program 270 acres had been planted, "not as a business proposition, but an educational offering."

Mr. M. R. Jeffries of Rhinelander, in welcoming the federation and dedicating the forest, told of walking last winter through woods where logging operations were being conducted. He came upon a freshly cut pine log and began to count the growth rings from the heart of the stump out. It was slow work as the rings were very close together, but he found that the tree was approximately 378 years old. He concluded that it had taken two men about 45 minutes to cut down a tree that had been a strong young sapling when Shakespeare, bard of Avon, wrote his immortal plays. It had been a small tree when the Pilgrim fathers landed at Plymouth Rock. It had reached great stature when young George Washington was making his surveying trips into the Allegheny wilderness, and had stood, a towering giant, for a century and a quarter while Wisconsin was transformed from the hunting ground of Indians to the dwelling place of millions of transplanted Europeans.

With this long view of the development of a tree women will continue the project of reforestation in the same spirit of appreciation that was expressed by Mrs. Theodora Youman, in her dedication address in Wisconsin, when she said: "We believe in this effort. We see as outcome to this undertaking, beautiful trees, running brooks, darting fish, singing birds, frisking squirrels, and other wild life. We see camping and driving parties made happier and stronger for visits here. We see a new source of supply of something that the world will always need. Trees standing mean beauty and shade and comfort and serenity; trees cut mean shelter for man and beast; fuel against the winter's cold, a thousand useful articles for daily life.

"On behalf of the State Federation of Women's Clubs . . . I dedicate this unit of the federal forest for the benefit of mankind, for all time to come."

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The Language of the Carillon

THERE is that about a carillon . . . But wait! This is a matter of quiet and leisurely appreciation; it is a process of silent growth and depends, not only on the music of the carillon, but on the color of the sea, the fragrance of the earth and the glory of the sky. For the carillon is essentially indigenous to the open air and mother earth; it is music rung from wind-swept bells and weathered tongues. It is harmony struck from metal domes that have been through the fiery furnaces, again and again, until their notes are true and transparent. It is the secret of the bell-maker's art, the product of his patience, the concrete expression of his devotion. It is the music of blended copper and tin. The blast of the foundry must precede the clear chord of music that vibrates across town and harbor, until it reaches tremblingly the mariner on the sea. And with it all it must have the freedom of the open air and unrestricted space.

If one were to speculate as to why carillons originated in the Low Countries of Europe—the Netherlands and Belgium—one might develop interesting conjectures. The soft roll of carillon music, in the continuous flow of tones and overtones that tremble through the air, is like the tidal action of the sea. It is the rhythm that belongs to wind-swept flats, to windmill sails and broad rivers that move with leisure and precision. It is swelling music that must expand in space, until it becomes attenuated in silent harmony that travels on in the memory of the listener.

The low flat countries of Flanders, bounded by dikes, lend themselves to uninterrupted sound that travels far. In the centuries that are past, the ringing of bells not only called the citizens to worship, but sounded the alarm when the invader was at the gates: the bells that rang the curfew might crash out a pæan of jubilant chimes when the enemy was routed. The language of chimes is understood by men who cannot understand each other. Four octaves of the chromatic scale in a carillon can speak volumes to ears attuned—can produce music beyond the power of words—can awaken emotions in untutored men that a poet might envy.

Every artistic expression has its own paradox and the carillon is no exception. Behind the music wafted so gently, smoothly and clearly on the still evening air, there is power, force, physical effort—the labor of a man, as with hands and feet he grips or plunges the polished wooden levers that start in motion the iron tongues hanging in the tower. His powerful fingers fly across the levers, weaving a pattern of harmony in which the surf of the ocean and the winking stars mingle in exquisite profusion; for there is no music in the world so closely identified with nature as the carillon—the product of iron and fire, shaped in giant earthern molds, cooled by strong, clean winds. These bells, some of which weigh more than a ton, slung from great beams in a church tower, may sound a crashing tocsin or softly chime a vesper song.

Some are clear and keen, like the voices of choir boys; some are deep and sonorous, like the voices of the congregation repeating Psalms. The vibrating notes linger on long after the iron tongue has struck the resonant metal, melting into each other and blending into dissonances that delight the ear. To those who are not attuned to carillon effects, the music is sometimes confusing, because of the sustained audibility of tones after they have been struck from the bells; but a carillon is for distance—it is a music that travels, and for this reason its charm can be better appreciated if one is at some distance. And is not this true of other harmonies? A too-close view of the artist's canvas may convey only a feeling of confusion of color with details blurred; a too intimate study of poetic verse may rob the poem of its lyrical value.

In the evening stillness of a sea ablaze with reflections of vivid color from the setting sun, fishermen and sailors are listening to the music of the carillon as its vibrations are picked up by the microphone and sent out hundreds of miles over the ocean. They are silent, for memory is active. The cosmopolitanism of sea-faring men makes an international community of every vessel. Danes, Dutch, Belgians, Scandinavians—whatever their motherland, find something in the music of the carillon to remind them of home.

In the fisherman's cottage on the cliff the sound of the chimes awakens unutterable thoughts, the message of the bells strengthening confidence in the wanderers' safe return.

* * *

From many distant states in the Union, cars are closely parked in the streets and squares around the carillon church, in a little Massachusetts town, attracted by this Old World form of music that floats out upon the evening air. Mingling with the music may be the warning note of a boat entering the harbor, the drone of the coast guard's plane, and the murmur of the crowd.

And with the salty tang of the ocean, the smell of freshly caught fish and old wharves, is the fragrance of sweet grass, the aroma of wild roses that tangle among the rocky boulders on which the old houses are built—Yes, there is this about the carillon. . . . A. J. P.

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Thackeray Visits an Irish School

We found a large room with sixty or seventy boys at work; in an upper chamber were a considerable number of girls, with their teachers, two modest and pretty young women; but the favorite resort of the vicar was evidently the Infant School—and no wonder; it is impossible to witness a more beautiful or touching sight.

Eighty of these little people, healthy, clean, and rosy—some in smart gowns and shoes and stockings, some with patched pinafores and little bare pink feet—sat upon a half-dozen low benches and were singing, at the top of their four-score fresh voices, a song when we entered. All the voices were hushed as the vicar came in, and a great bobbing and courtesying took place; while a hundred and sixty innocent eyes turned awfully toward the clergyman, who tried to look as unconcerned as possible, and began to make his little ones a speech. "I have brought," says he, "a gentleman from England, who has heard of my little children and their school, and hopes he will carry away a good account of it. Now, you know, we must all do our best to be kind and civil to strangers; what can we do here for this gentleman that he would like? Do you think he would like a song?"

(All the children): "We'll sing to him!"

Then the school mistress, coming forward, sang the first words of a hymn, which at once eighty little voices took up, or near eighty—for some of the little things were too young to sing yet, and all they could do was to beat the measure with little red hands as the others sang. It was a hymn about heaven, with a chorus of "Oh, that will be joyful, joyful," and one of the verses beginning, "Little children will be there." . . .

Another song was sung; and now the vicar (who had been humming the chorus along with his young singers, and in spite of an awful and grave countenance, could not help showing his extreme happiness) made another oration, in which he stated that the gentleman from England was perfectly satisfied; that he would have a good report of the Dundalk children to carry home with him; that the day was very fine, and the schoolmistress would probably like to take a walk; and, finally, would the young people give her a holiday? "As many," concluded he, "as will give the schoolmistress a holiday, hold up their hands!" This question was carried unanimously.

But I am bound to say, when the little people were told that as many as *wouldn't like* a holiday were to hold up *their* hands, all the little hands went up again exactly as before; by which it may be concluded either that the infants did not understand his reverence's speech, or that they were just as happy to stay at school as to go and play.—From "The Irish Sketch Book," by WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.

Clouds

The winds that played
Beside the smooth black waves of night
Left small white shells in rows
Across the clear blue morning sands

Just now a little wind,
Remembering, came running softly back
And gathered them
Up quickly in its hands.

HELLENE SEAMAN.

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Moonlight on an Old Mill in the Delaware Valley: From a Block Print by Herbert Pullinger

WORKING only with white lines scratched upon a block, Mr. Herbert Pullinger has attained to an uncommonly rich and individual effect in this engraving of an old Pennsylvania grist mill. Taking the untouched surfaces of his block as the basic tone of this night scene, the artist has ranged through many gradations of moonlight, from the splashes of illumination on the forward points on the upper surfaces of the great tree, to the mere glints at its base ,to indicate its structure as it leaves the earth.

By means of these gradations, he has achieved a three dimensional effect that proves his sensitiveness to form as well as to the directional thrusts of the tree's growth. Rather daringly he has transposed the conventions of outlining the stones of which the mill is built, marking the cement divisions as black where they are lighted, and making them white where they are in the shadow of the trees.

These shadows lend a large variety to the surfaces, and the darker notes in the background of woods give depth to the whole composition. Well indicated, too, is the lighter tone of the sky, with the tree branches forming delicate traceries against the tonal assembly of horizontal marks.

The artist chose this old mill in the Delaware Valley as one of a series of subjects for interpreting the life of the country, as it appeared before the coming of the automobile. When their usefulness as grist mills passed, with the coming of modern methods of milling grain, they often are turned into cider mills where water power is still available as a cheap source of power. At such a scene, during a fall afternoon, lines of apple wagons stand waiting their turn "to go to press."

Our Bird Bath

One of the most delightful things about a bird bath, even a simple, home-talent one such as ours, is the dazzling variety of birds which it attracts. During the early morning hours, our garden seems to have been transformed into an aviary, filled with song and brilliance. A blue jay is usually the earliest arrival. He divides his time between the bath and the chinaberry tree which shades it; splashing around in the water, then darting to a low limb of the tree to ruffle his feathers and shake himself dry. Something about the temperature of the water evidently displeased him this morning, for he splashed only about a third of his usual time; and, as soon as he reached his perch, he voiced his complaint in a series of strident calls. He had scarcely flown away, however, when his place was taken by a cardinal, who trilled merrily for several moments, both before and after his morning dip. A number of cocky sparrows were next; and a flicker ran along the ground close by, awaiting his turn. A plaintive "Me-ow" made me peer anxiously around while my favorite Carolina wren was taking a drink. I soon discovered a sleek gray catbird, swinging on the brier-rose. A mocking-bird and a thrush paused a moment; and then came one who was a stranger to me. Rather a large bird, bright yellow in color, and apparently content to sit for hours on the rim of the bath and emit a peculiar clucking sound. He sent me hurrying indoors to find my bird book. However, I have discovered no picture yet which bears even a faint resemblance to him. And still he sits, contentedly clucking. What can he be? C. C.

CONSAGRACIÓN Y ÉXITO

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LA DESCUBRIDORA y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, Mary Baker Eddy, hace la siguiente aserción confiada y concisa en la página 199 del libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "La consagración del pensamiento a una empresa honrada nos capacita para llevarla a cabo." En una frase anterior demuestra cuánto se puede hacer, cuando se hayan vencido "los latentes temores mentales".

¡Cuántos temores latentes estarán tal vez en acecho en nuestra mentalidad, tendiendo a obstruir nuestros justos esfuerzos, a paralizar nuestra iniciativa y a embotar nuestras capacidades! A no ser que expelamos tales temores por medio de la Verdad, éstos nos hipnotizarán haciendonos creer que experimentamos las condiciones temidas.

La Ciencia Cristiana nos enseña a vencer los temores que se alzan obstruyendo la ejecución de una empresa honrada. Demuestra que no es una condición material adversa, sino una actitud mental errónea, la que impide la ejecución de una obra; que el éxito o el fracaso depende sólo de la cualidad de nuestra propia manera de pensar. Por eso el problema de producir los resultados debidos tiene que resolverse mentalmente.

Cuando se aprenda, por el estudio de la Ciencia Cristiana, que Dios es la fuente de nuestra provisión, los diferentes aspectos del miedo se reconocerán por lo que son, a saber: limitaciones ilusorias. Dios, siendo infinito, debe de ser la fuente de provisiones ilimitadas. No es lógico creer que Dios, que es la única causa, no pueda o no quiera proveer a cada uno de sus hijos de ideas espirituales, los medios por los cuales podemos lograr las necesidades de la vida. La Biblia dice que "Dios no hace acepción de personas" (según la Versión Moderna de la Biblia). Esto debe de significar que la fuente de la provisión está abierta para todo el mundo, lo mismo que todo el mundo puede hacer uso de la tabla de multiplicar. Una comprensión gozosa y confiada del hecho de la omnipresencia y accesibilidad del abastecimiento divino resulta en una manifestación de este abastecimiento en la experiencia individual. El entendimiento de Jesús de que Dios suple todas las necesidades humanas era sublime, y él demostró este hecho en varias ocasiones.

Esto no quiere decir que la provisión pueda lograrse sin esfuerzo individual de nuestra parte, porque—como Mrs. Eddy nos dice—"la consagración del pensamiento" es condición preliminaria para poder llevar a cabo una "empresa honrada". Donde haya "consagración del pensamiento" habrá también una correspondiente consagración del esfuerzo. Dios provee las capacidades para poder llevar a cabo una obra, lo mismo que las oportunidades para ello. Hay muchas personas a quienes se les oye decir que son aficionadas a la música y que quisieran poder tocar algún instrumento. No están dispuestas, sin embargo, aun cuando tengan el tiempo y el talento, a consagrar a ello las horas de práctica paciente, que son necesarias para poder alcanzar la maestría en cualquier instrumento.

Las personas no están siempre dispuestas, sea la que sea su profesión o la clase de su trabajo, a hacer el esfuerzo necesario para llegar al perfeccionamento, y así crear demanda para sus servicios. Pero aun cuando se aplique uno a comprender que la provisión divina está presente ahora mismo, no tiene que dejar de dar los pasos humanos que son requisitos para que el cumplimiento de sus esfuerzos pueda manifestarse en su experiencia. En la página primera de SCIENCE AND HEALTH, Mrs. Eddy dice que "el deseo es oración", y más adelante hace la pregunta (pag. 3), "¿Quién se colocaría delante de la pizarra, rogando al principio de las matemáticas que resuelva el problema?"

Un esfuerzo animoso y paciente unido con fe en el poder del bien trae los resultados deseados. San Pablo reconocía la necesidad de un esfuerzo persistente, cuando en su epístola a los Corintios, habló del logro de las cosas del Espíritu, empleando una metáfora que aquella gente podía entender: "¿No sabéis que en el estadio corren todos, mas uno solo recibe el premio? ¡De tal modo corred vosotros, que podáis alcanzarlo!" También en su epístola a los Gálatas amonestó: "No nos cansemos en el bien hacer", añadiendo la seguridad animadora, "porque a su tiempo segaremos, si no desmayamos".

A veces el desaliento trata de penetrar a hurtadillas en nuestro pensamiento al momento mismo que el fruto de nuestras labores está en sazón para ser cosechado, y así se retrasa el día de la cosecha, tan anhelado. Hay que sacar de continuo fe y aliento de la fuente divina, si no se quiere ceder a la apatía, a la indolencia, al miedo y al desaliento. Estas son cualidades negativas y no pueden sobrevivir si son combatidas persistentemente por la fe y el valor. Una fe constante en la provisión generosa del Padre para Sus hijos es un antídoto contra el peligro de la desanimación. Permaneciendo en esta convicción destruimos el miedo de que un supuesto poder del mal pueda robarnos de los frutos honrados de nuestra labor o minar nuestro negocio. Eso destierra la duda en nuestra habilidad para llevar a cabo nuestra empresa, porque nos enseña a confiar no en la identidad humana sino en el pensamiento libertador de una identidad espiritual nacida de Dios.

Pero, alguien tal vez diga, yo soy versado en cierta clase de trabajo y no en ninguna otra, y no hay demanda ahora para esa clase particular de trabajo. La Ciencia Cristiana puede refutar aquel argumento del error. La tendencia humana de confiar en nuestro propio entendimiento y de planear pertinazmente nuestro camino, tiene que substituirse por el deseo humilde de reconocer a Dios como la única fuente de nuestra inteligencia verdadera y por una buena voluntad para seguir Su dirección obedientemente y lleno de confianza. Un camino se abrirá, nuevas oportunidades se presentarán, aun cuando seguir este camino y aprovechar estas oportunidades parezca significar que tengamos que arrojar al mar lo que hayamos aprendido antes, y tal vez un nuevo período de preparación. Al final no puede uno menos de elevarse a un plano más alto y tener un concepto más espiritual de la vida,—más espiritual por ser más libre de limitaciónes.

Cuando uno está sostenido por la verdad de que la perfección del hombre espiritual es inmutable, los años no pueden traer más que un aumento de equilibrio mental y de sabiduría, como frutos de la experiencia, mientras desaparecen la intolerancia y los prejuicios juveniles. El hombre verdadero tiene que reconocerse como reflejando continuamente sabiduría, versatilidad y multiples dotes espirituales. Cuando eso se haya hecho ¿que es lo que puede impedir un progreso ordenado—en otras palabras: el llevar a cabo "una empresa honrada"?

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

An Onion Man

The onion man with load a-swing
Of crinkled onions on a string
And flashing teeth of Southern sea
Goes on our gray moor grudgingly.

His dark eyes, slanting left and right,
Find little gladness in the sight:
He shifts his pole and makes a face
And shuffles at a quicker pace,

Crooning to cheer himself along
A sentimental Breton song.

—L. A. G. STRONG, in "The Lowery Road"

A Philosopher Goes Shrimping

"'ullo!"

The beach was almost deserted, for it was still breakfast time at the hotels and boarding houses along the seashore. It seemed an ideal time in which to spend a quiet hour with a book, but the small urchin who trotted up to me thought differently. He was full of the vigor of early morning, and breakfast with him, if he had had any but the most frugal of meals, was certainly a thing of the past. Two friendly clear blue eyes looked down at me out of a chubby face. He was wearing a tattered jersey which had once been white, and through its many holes peeped another gray jersey which evidently did duty for a shirt. His tiny blue trousers were patched and darned. His straight little legs, like his small round face, were burned a beautiful brown. His sandals were about the only part of his attire which was not tattered or torn. In one hand two pennies were tightly clasped.

After a moment or two of careful though friendly scrutiny, he moved away, so I wished him good-by.

"I'm not goin' yet," he announced reproachfully, and I felt that I had failed in my hospitality. He had only moved off a pace or two to hunt for certain pebbles he wanted. Then he sat down on the shingle beside me and invited me to watch him hit the rocks with his stones. He could throw extraordinarily far and straight for a person of his size, but his chosen objective was too far away. When he found it was not within his reach, he wisely moved down the beach. When at last the target had been hit, he returned to my side and began to play with his pennies. I expressed appropriate interest in his wealth.

"Yes, I was goin' to have bought a shrimpin' net, but that needed another penny," he informed me. Then a bright idea struck him. "Can't you give me a penny and that would make three pennies?" he asked. I shook my head.

"I haven't one here," I answered.

"Where's your bag then?" he demanded conversationally. I humbly explained that I had left it at home, while weakly ignoring the opportunity to reprove a small boy who asked strangers for pennies.

After a few moments he trotted off and I returned to my book, but it was not long before he was back again, triumphantly waving a large bar of chocolate. "I've bought a two-penny bar of chocolate," he informed me gratuitously, "as there was only two pennies." It was then that I christened him the Philosopher, though he had just informed me that his name was Bill.

"'Ll you look after it, if I go on the rocks?" he queried suddenly, waving at me a sticky, and by now sand-covered three-quarter bar of chocolate. I assented, so we placed it carefully on the breakwater beside me, and Bill trotted off to the rocks where he dabbled about in the pools. From time to time he waved to me and, with delighted yells, signaled that he had found another crab. Sometimes he ran up the shingle with his finds, but returned quickly to the pools with them when it was explained to him that they so much preferred to remain there than to be balanced precariously on the breakwater beside the chocolate.

"You'll still mind my chocolate if I go over there?" he asked, pointing to some rocks beyond the breakwater. I promised, and he bounded off across the shingle. In due time, he returned with an old tin bowl and mug. He filled the bowl with water and the tiny crabs and minute quarter-inch-long shrimps were placed in it. The mug was also filled with water and placed in the bowl, "for them to sleep in" he explained. Bill was a thoughtful and kindly philosopher.

In the new and absorbing interest of the crabs' home, complete with "living and sleeping accommodation," and Bill's and my tripperish excitement over the appearance of what we called a sea snail out of one of his shells which shared the crabs' apartment, my solemn "charge" had been forgotten. I returned to the breakwater to find that the chocolate was beginning to melt in the growing warmth of the sunshine.

"Bill," I called hurriedly. "Come and eat your chocolate." He came quickly and examined his treasure. It was still a bar, and bendable if not breakable.

"Like a bit?" he asked, bending it in two, but I tactfully refused his offer. Much relieved, he scampered back to the rocky pools and the care of his family, calling out to me from time to time as he added some new member to the household. But the beach was losing its charm for me. The hotel-breakfasters were appearing, portable gramophones under their arms. I gathered up my things to depart and called Bill to me.

"If you are still wanting a shrimping net and would like to wait here for a few minutes . . . ?"

It seemed right that so generous and thoughtful a philosopher should have his chance to go shrimping.

Honest Achievement

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, makes this succinct and confident assertion in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 199): "The devotion of thought to an honest achievement makes the achievement possible." In a previous sentence she points to what can be achieved when "latent mental fears" are subdued.

How many latent fears may lurk in one's consciousness, tending to obstruct righteous endeavor, to deaden initiative, and to dull the capacities! These fears, if not banished by the truth, will mesmerize one into believing that he is experiencing the conditions feared.

Christian Science teaches one how to overcome the fears that loom in the way of honest achievement. It shows that it is not an adverse material condition but a wrong mental attitude that hinders accomplishment; that success, or lack of it, is dependent upon the quality of one's thinking. Hence the problem of how to accomplish right results must be solved mentally.

When it is learned, through the study of Christian Science, that God is the source of all supply, the various aspects of fear are recognized for what they are, namely, illusory limitations. God being infinite, He must be the source of infinite supply. It is not logical to believe that God, who is the only cause, is unable or unwilling to supply every one of His children with spiritual ideas, the means through which we can obtain the necessities of life. The Bible says that "God is no respecter of persons." This must mean that the source of supply is open to everyone, just as the multiplication table is available for everyone to use. A joyous, confident realization of the fact of the ever-presence and availability of divine supply results in a manifestation of that supply in individual experience. Jesus' understanding that God supplies all human needs was sublime, and he demonstrated the fact on various occasions.

This does not mean that supply is to be had without any effort on the individual's part, for as Mrs. Eddy says, "devotion of thought" is a prerequisite to "honest achievement." Where there is "devotion of thought," there will be a corresponding devotion of effort. God supplies the capabilities for achievement, and the opportunities. Many people are heard to remark that they love music, and wish they could play some instrument. They are unwilling, however, even when they have the time and talent, to put in the hours of patient practice necessary to acquire mastery of any instrument.

People are not always ready, whatever be their profession or line of work, to exert the effort to gain proficiency, so that their services may be in demand. While one is endeavoring to realize that the divine supply is here and now, nevertheless the human footsteps must be taken until achievement is manifested in one's experience. On page 1 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says that "desire is prayer"; and farther on she asks the question (p. 3), "Who would stand before a blackboard, and pray the principle of mathematics to solve the problem?"

Patient, courageous effort, coupled with faith in the power of good, brings right results. Paul recognized the need for persistent effort when in his first letter to the Corinthians, in referring to the attaining of spiritual things, he used a metaphor this people could understand: "Know ye not that they which run in a race run all, but one receiveth the prize? So run, that ye may obtain." Also, in his epistle to the Galatians he exhorted, "Let us not be weary in well doing," adding the assurance, "In due season we shall reap, if we faint not."

Sometimes discouragement would try to steal into thought when the fruits of accomplishment are just ready to be plucked, thus delaying the long-waited-for harvest day. One must constantly draw upon the divine source for faith and courage, if one would not yield to apathy, indolence, fear, and discouragement. The latter are negative qualities and cannot survive if they are persistently challenged by faith and courage. An enduring faith in the Father's bounteous provision for His children is an antidote for discouragement. A continuous dwelling in this consciousness destroys the fear that a so-called evil power can deprive one of the honest results of one's labor, or can undermine one's business. It banishes doubt of one's ability to accomplish, because it teaches one not to rely on a human sense of selfhood, but on the liberating thought of a God-endowed spiritual selfhood.

But, one may say, I am proficient in a certain line of work, and in no other, and there is no demand for that particular kind of work. Christian Science is able to meet this argument of error. The human tendency to rely upon one's own understanding, and willfully to outline one's way, must be supplanted with the humble desire to recognize God as the only source of true intelligence, and with a willingness obediently and trustfully to follow His guidance. A way will be opened, fresh opportunities will be shown even though to follow that way and to avail oneself of those opportunities may seem to exact a jettisoning of previous training and a period of fresh preparation. In the end one cannot but stand upon higher ground and have a more spiritual outlook upon life, more spiritual because freer from a sense of limitation.

When one is upheld by the truth that the spiritual man's perfection is unchangeable, years can bring only added poise and wisdom gained through experience, while youthful prejudice and intolerance disappear. The real man must be recognized as continually reflecting wisdom, versatility, manifold spiritual endowments. When this is done, what is to prevent anyone from orderly progress—in other words, from "honest achievement"?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

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TRADERS ARE MOVING MORE CAUTIOUSLY

Price Movements Irregular and Tone at Close Is Heavy

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—The stock market backed and filled rather uneasily today.

The bond market was fairly firm, but bullish efforts in shares received little support from the commodity markets, and traders showed an inclination to take quick profits. Bullish efforts to get a following in the motion picture and public utility issues met with limited success.

The market rebounded rather sharply in the last hour, after a sweeping decline in the early afternoon, which had carried many issues off 2 to nearly 8 points. Case regained about half of its loss of nearly 8.

Likewise, losses of about 5 to 7 in American Telephone, Union Pacific and Auburn were cut in half. Allied Chemical rebounded smartly after declining 4. U. S. Steel partially recovered a 3-point loss.

The late tone was heavy. The turnover exceeded 3,000,000 shares.

Inasmuch as the list as a whole was halted as it approached the upper resistance levels of last week in the rise early yesterday, traders were inclined to pursue a somewhat more cautious attitude for a time, pending more decisive indications that the rally was to be resumed. The rather erratic swings in the list both yesterday and today also tended to make for caution.

Less Foreign Buying

Foreign buying is said by brokers with foreign connections to have subsided during the last few days, although a little continues to trickle in, coming even from such far lands as India. On the other hand, there has been no rush on the part of foreigners to take profits.

American Telephone's regular dividend had been rather confidently forecast in well-informed quarters, so that it had been fairly well discounted in advance. Nevertheless, it was felt in some quarters that the full disbursement would not have been ordered, without some decidedly hopeful indications of business improvement. Telephone disconnections in June and July reached record numbers, but are unofficially said to have diminished somewhat of late. Recent earnings nevertheless are understood to have been sharply under the $9 annual dividend rate.

Bullish efforts in the stock market received little support from midweek business statistics. The bidding up of the motion picture stocks was based on the fact that theater attendance usually picks up sharply in the autumn, and in recent months, the companies have drastically reduced their expenses.

The weekly electric power production figures were about a standoff. While showing a slight decline from the previous week, the degree of reduction from last year remained unchanged at 13.1 per cent.

Bonds Are Firm

The bond market held a firm position today despite considerable profit taking. The trading volume, however, was somewhat under that of yesterday.

The speculative rails and utilities displayed the greatest activity, advances of 2 or more points being recorded by some of the more volatile issue. The industrials were moderately higher.

Interest in railroad loans was principally based on hopes of better business in the forthcoming months and on the belief that further drastic economies will lighten the existing traffic burden. Coöperation of the New York Central and Pennsylvania organizations in effecting substantial savings through the revision of their passenger services was cited as an example of the battle against waste.

Transportation bonds that added to their previous advances included some of Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, Boston & Maine, Chicago & Northwestern, St. Paul, Erie, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Nickel Plate, Frisco and Southern.

Strength of the communication company loans was the feature of the utility group. Bonds of International Telephone, Western Union and Postal gained as much as 2 or more points. American Telephones were firm. Moderate advances were registered by some of the power and light corporation issues.

Obligations of the amusement companies were in demand, loans of Paramount Publix and Warner Brothers moving up around 2 points. Remington Rand 5½s also increased their recent gains.

The United States Government list was barely steady in light trading. The foreign department was easy, with the exception of British and Australian obligations which firmed.

Wheels of Industry Turning in Chicago

SENTIMENT and actual buying of merchandise in and around Chicago are the best that has been noted in the last two years. There were 3000 buyers of merchandise and approximately 2000 salesmen who went to Chicago last week to get a line on business conditions. They were from the Pacific coast and the Southwest as well as from the middle West and East. All were optimistic, and believed that confidence had returned and that business was on the upgrade.

Retail sales in Chicago and in the outlying districts have increased, and employment has shown marked improvement. One of the most cheerful features in the manufacturing line was the resumption of work by the South Chicago works of the Illinois Steel Company, which employs 3000 to 6000 men

There are an estimated 10,000 men, including clean-up men already at work in Illinois mines. Approximately 12 or 15 larger mines are running practically full time and 8 or 10 others cleaning up preparatory to opening.

WEDNESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 17	Last Aug. 16
19⅜	10½	2	Gen Baking	400	15	14¾	14½	14½
3⅜	½		Gen Bronze	300	2½	2¼	2¼	
16½	3⅜		Gen Cable pf	10	15	15	15	
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	84100	19⅜	17½	18	19⅛
11¼	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1900	11	10½	10⅞	11
40½	19⅝	2	Gen Foods	18200	28⅜	27½	28	28⅝
2⅜	⅜	6	Gen Gas & E A	1300	3½	1⅝	1⅝	2
34⅜	3	6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	13⅜	13¾	13¾	14
40	6¾	8	Gen Gas & E 8%	50	22	20½	20½	20½
42¾	28	3	Gen Mills	100	41¾	41½	41⅝	41¼
24⅝	2⅝	1	Gen Motors	47900	15⅛	13⅜	14⅜	14⅜
14	2½		Gen Print Ink	10	8	8	8	8
60	27½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	100	49½	49½	49½	
8	1		Gen Pub Service	700	4½	4	4¼	4
28⅜	6½	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	16⅛	15	15	16
40	6¾		Gen Realty	1300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
16½	5		Gen Rlty pf ww	100	10	10	10	
14¾	1⅜		Gen Refractories	100	10	9½	9½	9¼
34¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	16900	21⅜	19½	20½	21⅜
68½	45	5	Gillette S R pf	100	65	65	65	
⅞	⅝		Gimbel Bros	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
7	3½		Glidden	1400	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6½
57	35	7	Glidden ppf	20	61	57	61	58
6¾	2⅝		Global (Aloif)	400	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
19⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	4300	16⅞	15⅞	15⅝	16
7½	2¼		Goodrich	2700	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6⅜
20	7		Goodrich pf	500	22½	20½	20½	21
19⅜	5½		Goodyear	2400	18¼	16⅜	17½	17⅝
61	19⅝	7	Goodyear 1pf	1100	44½	41½	42	44⅛
20½	7¾		Gotham Silk Hos	300	18½	18	18½	19
65½	50¼	7	Gotham S H pf	50	65	63¼	63¼	
4⅝	1		Graham Paige	200	2¼	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛
9¾	2⅜		Granby	100	6	6	6	6
9¾	3½		Grand Union	1600	7½	6¾	6⅞	6¾
35¼	22	3	Grand Un pf		31	31	31	31
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	300	19⅝	19	19½	19⅜
25	5½		Great Nor pf	12100	17	14⅜	15⅝	16¼
8⅜	3¼		Great West Sug	300	9¼	8½	9	8⅞
80	48	7	Great W Sug pf	4000	75	75	75	75
2	⅛		Grigsby-Grunow	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
14¾	3		Gulf Mobile pf	200	9	9	9	9
			—H—					
2¾	⅜		Hahn Dept Sto	1600	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
12	2		Hamilton Watch	70	8	8	8	
70	32	7	Hanna (MA) pf	20	53½	53½	53½	
15	7		Harbison Walker	500	17	15	16½	
10	3¾		Hawaiian Pine	200	5½	5	5½	
95	70¼	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	82	82	82	
83	43½	6	Hershey Choc	6100	56	55½	56	55
83	57	5	Hershey Choc pf	300	73	72	73	72½
10¾	3		Hollander	300	6	6	6	5½
12¾	7½	1	Holland Furnace	2100	11⅞	10½	11	11⅜
131¾	110	9	Homestake M	400	119	115½	115½	
4	1		Houdaille Her B	600	2½	2¼	2¼	
24⅜	8¾		Houston Oil	600	21	18¾	18⅞	20½
14¼	3		Houston Oil new	1200	4¼	4	4¼	
16½	5	.40	Howe Sound	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
30⅞	8	3½	Hudson & Man	300	21	21	21	21
14¾	2⅞		Hudson Motor	400	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	7
5⅝	1½		Hupp Motors	2200	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
			—I—					
			Ill Central	4500	14⅜	12¼	13¼	14⅛
26½	9⅛		Ill Central pf	100	20½	20½	20½	20
36	15⅛	4	Ill Central LL	20	35	35	35	
62¼	28	4	McKeesport Tin	100	47⅜	45⅝	46	47
32⅝	10	1	Mack Trucks	1900	22⅜	19½	20½	21½
4	⅜		McLellan Stores	200	2½	2	2⅛	2
60	17	2	Macy (NH) & Co	2900	38⅞	36¾	37	37¾
1	1		Madison Sq Gar	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
8¾	4½	.50	Magma Copper	100	7½	7½	7⅜	7¾
1½	½		Mallinson	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2	⅛		Manati Sug pf	10	1½	1½	1½	1½
3	1⅛		Mandel Bros	100	3	3	3	
20¾	4		Man Elv mg	1200	10⅞	10	10	10½
12¾	6½	.80	Manhat Bldg	100	10½	10½	10½	10⅝
⅞	⅛		Market St Ry	50	½	½	½	½
11½	5¾	1	Marlin-Rockwell	500	8	8	8	8⅜
2½	½		Marmon Motor	400	2½	2⅛	2½	2
13½	3		Marshall Field	2700	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
207⅞	1.50		Mathieson Alkali	300	16⅜	15⅝	15⅝	16¼
105	89¾	7	Mathieson Alk pf	20	97	97	97	
20	9½	1	May Dept Stores	200	14¾	14½	14½	14½
22¼	14	1.89	Met-Glowyn pf	400	19	18½	19	18⅝
7⅞	3¾		Mid-Cont Pet	300	7¼	7	7	7¼
10	⅝		Midland Steel	100	6½	6⅜	6¼	6
2⅞	⅝		Min Moline Tr	200	2½	2	2	
7¾	1¼		Mo Kan & Tex	900	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¾
21⅞	3¼		Mo K&T pf	2300	18¾	17⅝	18	17½
11	1½		Mo Pacific	2300	6	5½	5¾	5¾
26	2½		Mo Pacific pf	2200	11	9¾	9¾	10⅞
10⅜	5½		Mohawk Carpet	100	8	8¼	8½	9
30⅜	11⅜	1¼	Monsanto Chem	200	23	22¾	23	
12⅜	3½		Montgom Ward	23600	11⅞	10½	10¾	11¼
	⅛		Mother Lode	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1	⅛		Moto Met Gauge	200	¾	¾	¾	½
26½	7¾	2	Motor Products	1200	18½	17	18⅜	18
2	⅛		Motor Wheel	100	4	4	4	4⅜
13⅜	2		Mullins Mfg	200	8	7¾	7¾	8¾
9⅞	2½		Murray Body	900	4½	4	4⅛	4¼
			—N—					
27½	7½		Nash Chat StL	10	19¾	19¾	19¾	19½
19½	8	1	Nash Motors	4300	15⅞	14⅝	14⅝	15
46⅞	20½	2.80	Nat Biscuit	3500	39⅜	38	38½	39
14⅜	6½		Nat Cash Reg	1400	12⅞	11¾	11¾	12¾
31⅜	14¾	2	Nat Dairy Prod	3100	21½	20½	20½	21¾
17½	6¾	1	Nat Pow & Lt	31700	17½	15⅜	16⅜	16¾
23½	13½	1	Nat Steel	1400	22	21	21	21¾
34	13½		Nat Supply pf	10	30	30	30	
17¾	4½		Nat Surety	700	12½	12	12	11¾
10	3½	.60	Nat Tea	400	8¾	8¾	8¾	8
6¾	1½		Newedy Cons Cop	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞
2½	1½		Newport Indus	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	
4⅞	1⅜		Newton Steel	300	3¾	3½	3½	3⅝
8	4¼		NY Air Brake	400	7¾	7	7¾	6½
36⅜	8¾		NY Central	71400	27½	24½	25⅞	27
10	6¾		NY Chi & StL	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
15⅝	2		NY C & StL pf	1400	12	10⅜	11	11⅞
8¼	4		NY Dock	400	8¼	7½	8¼	
60	20	2½	NY Dock pf	100	30	30	30	
2	½		NY Investors	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
31⅜	6		NY NH & H	2400	19½	16⅜	18½	18¾
70¼	12		NY NH & H pf	400	35¾	33½	33½	35
9¼	3¾		NY Ont & W	1400	9	8	8¼	8¾
1	⅛		NY Rys pf	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	½
6¼	1¾		NY Shipping	100	3½	3½	3½	
17⅞	10¾	.50	Noranda M	1700	18⅞	16½	16½	16½
2½	½		Norfolk & South	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝
105	57	5	Norfolk & West	700	96	95	95½	100
40	13¾	10a	North American	32900	31½	28	29⅞	29¾
47¾	25½	3	North Amer pf	200	44¾	44¾	44¾	44
4¼	1¼		No Am Aviation	700	3¼	3	3	3½
86½	69	6	No Am Edison pf	200	79	78¾	78¾	
8	2¾		No Ger Lloyd	200	6	5⅝	5⅝	
23¼	3½	3	Northern Pacific	39100	21½	18¾	20	20¼
1¾	⅜		Norwalk Tire	200	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
			—O—					
11	5	.40e	Ohio Oil	4100	10⅜	9⅞	10	10¼
4	½		Oliver Farm Eq	900	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	2½
9⅜	3		Oppenheim Col	200	5½	5	5½	
14¼	9¾		Orpheum Circ pf	420	17	10	12	9¾
22½	9	1.50	Otis Elevator	7700	18⅝	17½	17⅞	18
105	90	6	Otis Elev pf	20	96	96	96	
4⅜	1¼		Ottis Steel	400	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
14	3⅛		Otis Steel ppf	40	9	9	9	8⅝
27½	12	2	Owens Ill Glass	1300	25½	24½	25	25½
			—P—					
37	16⅞	2	Pacific Gas&El	1400	30¾	29¼	29¾	30
41¾	26¾	3	Pacific Lighting	1700	39½	38	38½	38
10¼	3¼		Pacific Mills	100	8½	8½	8½	
104¾	58	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	80	78	78	78	78½
5¼	1½		Packard Motor	3700	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
12	7¼	1	Pan-Am Pet B	200	11½	11½	11½	11
1¼	½		Panhandle P & R	300	1⅛	1	1	
11½	1½		Paramount Pub	77100	7¼	6	7	5⅞
7½	2		Park & Tilford	100	7½	7½	7½	7
1⅛	¼		Pathe Exchange	2700	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
5¼	1¼		Pathe Exch A	1000	4	3¼	3½	3½
9	3¼		Patino Mines	500	6½	6¼	6⅜	6
4⅜	3¾		Peerless Motor	400	1½	1½	1½	1½
32¾	16	1	Penick & Ford	200	24	24	24	24
13¼	1½		Penn Dixie Cem	400	1½	1½	1½	
91	60	6	Penney (JC)	200	84¾	83	83	
91	60	6	Penney (JC) pf	200	84¾	83	83	
23⅜	6½		Pennsylvania RR	23100	17	15⅝	16	16½
121	39	5	Peoples GasL&C	3100	78½	75¼	78	75
3	⅞		Peoria & Eastern	100	2½	2½	2½	
19	3½		Pere Marq ppf	30	14	13	13	13
7	3		Petroleum	7100	6¾	6¼	6¼	6½
8¼	3⅞		Phelps Dodge	1700	7	6⅝	6⅝	6½
5½	2		Phila & Reading	700	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½
7¾	2		Phillips Pet	1900	7¾	6⅞	7¼	7½
41	14		Pierce-Arrow pf	100	14	14	14	
½	⅛		Pierce Oil	1700	½	½	½	⅛
1⅜	½		Pierce Pet	600	1¾	1	1	1⅛
22½	9¾	1.20	Pillsbury Flour	300	16	15½	16	16
40	14	7	Pitts United pf	120	39½	38¾	38½	38¾
5⅛	1½		Poor & Co B	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	5½
9½	1¾		Postal Tel pf	1700	9½	9	9	8½
2¾	¾		Pressed Steel Car	700	¾	¾	¾	¾
42¾	19½	3	Procter & Gam	1300	31½	29½	30	31
5⅜	⅛		Prod & Refiners	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 17	Last Aug. 16
80	28	3.20	Public Service	11700	49½	46	48¾	47½
35	10½	3	Pullman	4900	22⅝	21	21½	22
6½	2½		Pure Oil	1400	5¾	5½	5½	5½
15⅞	4¾	1	Purity Bakeries	3100	11⅝	10½	10⅝	10½
			—R—					
10¾	2½		Radio Corp Amer	80300	9¾	8½	8⅝	9⅜
32½	10		Radio pf A	100	27	27	27	28
18⅞	3⅜		Radio pf B	2600	17	14	15½	16½
	1½		Radio-Keith-O	15700	4½	3	3½	5
11¾	4¾	.60	Raybestos Man	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
8¾	2⅛		Real Silk Hosiery	600	5¾	5½	5½	6¼
18½	7		Real Silk H pf	30	17⅜	15½	15½	16
3¾	1		Remington Rand	1800	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
13½	4		RemRand 1pf	100	15	15	15	13½
12¼	5		RemRand 2pf	10	13¼	13¼	13¼	12¼
3⅜	1½		Reo Motors	300	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2⅝
7	1⅞		Republic I & S	4500	6⅝	6	6⅛	6½
16½	5		Repub I&S pf	3200	17⅞	15⅝	16½	16½
10	5⅜	1	Reynolds Metal	400	8¾	8½	8¾	8½
1⅜	⅛		Richfield Oil	600	¾	¾	¾	¾
3½	1⅛		Rio Grande Oil	100	3	3	3	3
6½	1½		Rossia In Co Am	600	5¾	5½	5½	5½
23	12½	.80e	Royal Dutch	1500	20¾	20½	20⅝	21
8	3		Rutland RR pf	100	7½	7½	7½	8
			—S—					
59¼	30⅛	5	Safeway Stores	1500	49½	47¾	47⅞	49¼
94	80	7	Safeway 8 7%	40	92	92	92	92
11⅞	4⅜		StJoseph Lead	1600	11½	10⅞	10⅞	10½
6⅝	⅜		StL & SF	900	3	2½	2½	2½
9¾	1		StL & SF pf	400	3½	3	3	3⅛
11½	3		StL Sou'western	200	10	8½	8½	
½	⅛		Seaboard Air L	4100	½	½	½	½
15⅝	6⅝	.40	Seaboard Oil	1800	15⅝	15¼	14⅞	15½
2¾	1		Seagrave	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
37⅜	9⅞		Sears Roebuck	12400	23¼	20¼	21½	22⅜
1⅞	½		Second Nat Inv	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
½	⅛		Seneca Cop	200	½	⅜	⅜	
5⅞	1½		Servel Inc	400	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛
12⅞	5	.50	Shattuck (FG)	6900	9¾	9	9½	8⅞
7½	2½		Shell Union Oil	3600	6⅞	6⅜	6½	6⅞
48	18		Shell Un Oil pf	600	48	46	48	47
1⅜	⅛		Shubert Theatre	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
10½	2¾		Simmons	600	8¼	7	7¼	8
7	3¼		Simms Petroleum	600	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
5	2½		Skelly Oil	200	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
29¼	12		Skelly Oil pf ww	300	29¾	29	29¾	29⅜
11⅞	5¼	.80	Socony Vacuum	5100	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	11
32¾	15⅜	2	So Calif Edison	900	28	27⅜	28	27¾
37⅝	6½		Southern Pacific	19400	21½	18⅝	19½	20½
15¾	4⅞		Southern Ry	3600	11¼	10	11	11¾
106	86½	8	So P R Sug pf	10	107	107	107	106
13	2½		Southern Ry	3600	11¼	10	11	11¾
20½	3		Southern Ry pf	300	14½	14¼	14½	16
3½	1		Sparks Withing	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
10	8	.80	Spencer Kellogg	500	13⅜	13⅛	13½	13¼
15¾	8¾	1.20	Stand Brands	7800	15⅜	14⅝	15¼	15
14¼	7½	2	Stand Gas & El	7600	20⅛	18¼	19½	19
41¼	9¼	4	Stand G&E pf	400	28½	28¼	28¾	28½
61½	21	6	Stand G&E 6% pf	300	45	44¾	45	45
75	28	7	Stand G&E 7%	100	55½	53½	55½	54
28⅞	15⅛	2	Stand Oil Calif	1900	27¼	26¾	27	27½
91½	81	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	100	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¾
28¾	19⅞	2f	Stand Oil NJ	8700	34½	32¾	33¾	34
1¼	⅛		Sterling Secur	200	1	1	1	1
23½	13½		Sterling cv pf	300	20¾	20½	20¾	20
6⅜	1⅞		Stewart Worner	1200	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
15⅜	4⅝	.50	Stone & Webster	9200	15¼	13	14	15⅜
13½	2½		Studebaker	700	7	6⅜	7	8¾
1¼	⅛		Superior Oil	1300	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
7½	2¼		Superior Steel	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
⅜	⅛		Symington	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	
2	⅛		Symington	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
			—T—					
13⅜	6	1	Telautograph	300	9⅜	8⅞	9⅜	8¾
17⅜	9¼	1	Texas Corp	5400	16⅜	15¼	16	16½
26¾	12	2	Texas Gul 7Sul	2800	21½	20½	20⅝	21½
4	1½		Texas & Pac Coal	300	3	2½	2¾	3
6½	2½		Texas & P Land	1200	5⅞	5⅝	5½	5¾
5½	2		Thatcher Mfg	100	5	5	5	5½
3	⅞		Thermoid	1200	2¼	1¾	2⅛	2
14	3⅞		Third Ave Ry	100	8	8	8	7¾
18½	10	1	Third Nat Inv	100	14½	14½	14½	14¼
10	9¾		Thompson Prod	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
1½	⅜		Thompson Star	200	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
14½	12		Thompson St pf	100	15	15	15	
5¼	2		Tide Water Asso	15900	5½	4¾	4¾	5
50	20	6	Tide Wat Asso pf	200	49½	49	49½	47½
5	2		Timken-Detroit	200	13	12	12½	13¾
23	7¾	1	Timken Roller	3800	17⅞	16⅝	17½	16¾
6¼	2¼		Transamerica	4400	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	5¾
5	2¼		Transue & Wil	100	5½	5½	5½	5¾
			—U—					
3	½		Ulen & Co	600	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
36⅝	15½	1.20	Union Carbide	21800	28¼	23¼	24⅜	25
13⅞	8	1	Union Oil Calif	1200	12⅞	12¼	12½	12¾
94½	27⅜	6	Union Pacific	14200	72⅞	66½	68½	71½
68	40	4	Union Pacific pf	100	62	62	62	61
16⅜	8½		United Air & Tr	50900	16⅜	14¼	15	16
50½	30½	2	United A&T pf	100	44	48	48	49
28½	11	2	United Biscuit	40018	3⅝	18¾	18¾	190
103	75	7	United Disc pf	10	99½	59½	95½	
14⅞	6¾		United Carbon	1200	14⅜	13⅜	13⅝	14½
11	3½	.40	United Corp	78700	11	9⅝	10¼	10¼
38⅜	20	3	United Corp pf	4300	36½	35¾	36⅜	36
30½	10¼	2	United Fruit	3800	25½	23¾	24	24½
5⅝	2⅜		United El Coal	1200	5¾	5	5	5⅜
21⅜	9¼	1.20	United Gas Im	26700	19⅞	18¼	18⅝	19¼
5	2		US Distributing	100	5	5	5	
4⅛	1⅜		US & For Sec	3800	4¼	3⅞	4	3⅞
10	3½		US Freight	800	9¼	9	9	9
26¼	10½	1.60	US Gypsum	2300	22¼	21	21⅜	22
4	⅜		US Hoffman M	400	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
31⅞	13¼		US Indus Alco	9200	28⅞	27⅜	27⅞	28¼
6	1½		US Leather	1400	5½	5	5	5⅜
11	3¼		US Leather A	1400	10¼	9¾	9¾	10
15½	7¼	2	US Pipe & Fdry	1200	12¼	11	11½	12
15½	11½	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	100	13½	13½	13½	
10

DIVIDEND RATE FOR TELEPHONE IS UNCHANGED

American Company Declares Regular Quarterly Payment of $2.25

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. dividend record was kept inviolate today when directors declared the regular quarterly payment of $2.25 a share.

Only two months ago there were forebodings in Wall Street that the directors would vote to reduce the payment.

American Telephone earned the equivalent of $4.02 a share on its 18,660,000 shares of common stock in the six months ended last June 30. This figure was below the dividend requirement of $4.50 for the half-year, but was considered as a favorable comparison in the circumstances with the $4.89 a share earned in the first half of 1931.

In the first half of this year, the company was operating without the benefit of its usual substantial dividend from Western Electric, one of its main subsidiaries, and until this month, there had been this year a progressive increase in the number of telephone instruments disconnected.

The pace of telephone disconnections appears now to be slackening.

Directors of American Telephone look upon their task of determining the company's dividend payments as a sort of public responsibility. They regard the dividend as a matter which ranks second only to the question of maintaining wage scales.

With approximately 665,000 stockholders receiving payments on the company's stock, the directors have made special efforts to retain its regular dividend rate.

The American Telephone Company, which ranks as America's premier public utility, is one of few of the nation's first-rank corporations which have maintained their regular dividend course against the onslaught of business adversity since 1929. Standard Oil of New Jersey, American Can, National Biscuit and some electric power companies are others which take rank in this group.

U. S. Steel, General Motors Corporation and all but one of the big railroads, Chesapeake & Ohio, have been forced either to reduce or in many cases to omit payment of their regular common dividends.

The decision of the directors to continue the regular payments, in the face of decreased earnings, was widely interpreted in financial quarters as indicating expectations of improved business over the next several months. The dividend is payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 20. No formal statement was issued by the management.

DIVIDENDS

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 8.

Chesapeake Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 8.

United Elastic Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Sept. 24 to stock of record Sept. 9.

United Elastic Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents a share, payable Sept. 24 to stock of record Sept. 9.

American Sugar Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Oct. 3 to stock of record Sept. 5.

Pet-Milk Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

National Steel Car Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

U. S. DISTRIBUTING CORP. PROFIT

The United States Distributing Corporation for the first six months had a net profit of $255,907 compared with a profit in the first half of last year of $201,465.

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1280 BEACON STREET
(Coolidge Corner)

NEW YORK CITY

VAN DYK COFFEE HOUSE
Fine Food at Low Prices
BREAKFAST LUNCH SUPPER
80 VESEY ST., NEW YORK

TEANECK, N. J.

Cedar Lane Tea House
714 CEDAR LANE, TEANECK, N. J.
Bridge Luncheons Luncheon
Special Parties Tel. Teaneck 6-10485 Tea
Closed Mondays Dinner
E. May Chandler—Carolyn N. Chandler

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany PWP 6s '48	29	28⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	32½	29¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	25⅝	24
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	23	22
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	88½	88½
Alleghany & Susq 3½s '46	75½	75½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	85	85
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	42½	38
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2003	42¾	41½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	79	79
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	65	65
Amer Inter 5½s '49	78½	78
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	66	65½
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	4	3
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¾	103¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104	103⅝
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	100	99½
Amer T&T 5s '65	100	99⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106	106
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	92¼	92½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	77½	77½
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	28	28
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	7½	7½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	78	75¾
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	68¼	68
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	88	88
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	89	89
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	88	87
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	82	82
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	77	76½
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	64	64
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	37	37
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100	100
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	78¾	77¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	70¼	69
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	39½	38
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	52	51½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	76½	76
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	52	51¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	62	61
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104½	104½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	104½	104½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	89½	89½
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	72	72
Boston & Maine 5s '55	74¼	73
Boston & Maine 5s '67	74¼	72¼
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	10	10
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	104¾	104½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	88	87¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	101¾	101¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	79	79
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	99	99
Buff R & P 4½s '57	53½	53½
Bush Terb Bldg 5s '60	64	64
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42 reg	2½	2½
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	4½	4½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	84½	84⅜
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	84¾	84⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	84¾	84⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	84½	84⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	89½	89½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	89¾	89½
Can North deb 6½s '46	102¾	102⅝
Can North deb 7s '40	103½	103⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	66½	66
Can Pacific 4½s '60	76	75
Can Pacific 5s '54	82	82
Can Pacific 5s '54	80	79½
Can South 5s A '62	81½	81⅜
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	80	80
Cen of Ga Mid 3s	30	30
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	29	28½
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	101½	101
Cen Il El & Gas 1st 5s '51	74	71
Cen Pacific 1st ref 4s '49	81½	81½
Cen RR&Bk Co of Ga 5s '37	45	44½
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	91½	91½
Certainteed 5½s '48	43	41⅞
Ches Corp 5s '47	66	64
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	94	94
Ches & O 4½s B	84½	84
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	46½	46⅜
Chicago & Q 3½s Ill Div '49	84	84
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	90	90
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	85¼	85¼
Chicago & East Ill 6s '34	70	70
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	15	14¾
Chicago & Erie RR 1st 5s '82	89	89
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	101½	101½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	48½	46½
Goodrich 6s '65	30	30
Chicago M&StP gen 3½s '89	55	55
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	66	66
Chicago M&StP gen 4¾s '89	71	71
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	9¼	9
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	31¾	30
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	54	54
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	35	35
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	27¾	26½
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	37	35¾
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	77½	77½
Chicago & Nw 4½s "C" 2037	33¾	33¾
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	46¼	44½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A"	42½	42½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	29¾	28
Chicago Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	50	49
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	40	40
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	94	93½
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	100	100
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	95	95
Chicago & NW Indiana 4s '52	68	67
Childs Co 5s '43	37	33
Chile Copper 5s '47	52¼	52
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	93	92¾
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	60	59¾
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	55½	54¾
Colonial Ed 6s '38	46	46
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	79½	79½
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	80¾	80¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	82	82
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	81¾	81
Calumbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	84½	84½
Com Credit Co 6s '34	98	98
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94	93½
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	99	99
Con aGs of Chi 1st 5s '36	94	93½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	103¾	103¼
Container Corp 5s ct '43	25½	25
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	2½	2½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	27¾	26½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	40	39½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103½	103½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	81¾	81¾
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	50	50
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	20¾	20
eDn & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	28	27½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	94¾	94¼
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101¼	101¼
Detroit Ed 5s '62	100	100
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86¾	86
Dul & I Range 5s '37	96	96
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 A	99½	99½
Duquesne P&L 4½s '57 B	100½	100¼
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	8	8
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	42	42
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	42	42
Erie RR ref 5s '67	35	34¼
Erie RR gen 5s '75	35½	34½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	40	39½
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	95	95
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	56	55½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	102½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	78	78
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	70½	70
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40 ctfs	2½	2½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	5¼	4¼
Goodrich 6s '65	55	54
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	83¾	83½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	80	79
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	98¾	98½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	102¾	102½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	62½	60
Great Northern 5s '73 C	65	63½
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	67	66¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	80	79¼
Gulf Mobile & Mo 5s	40	40
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	36	36
Housatonic 5s '37	76½	76½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	38¼	36½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	51¾	50½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	83½	83½
Humble Oil 5s '37	102	102
Il Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105½	104¾
Ill Central 4s '52	54	54
Ill Central 4s '53	46½	45
Il Central rfg 4s '55	59	59
Ill Central 4¾s '66	45¾	45
Ill Central 6½s '36	75	73
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	45	44½
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	47	46½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	99	98¾
Ind Limestone 6s '41	9	9
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	78¾	78
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	43½	43
Inter Match 5s cv rets '41	7	7
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	7½	7½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	55½	55
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	55¾	54½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	36½	35
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	72½	71½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	65½	65
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	34¾	34¼
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	9¼	9
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	61	60½
Int Paper 6s '55	31	29¾
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	39¾	39¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	44¼	43
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	51	49¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	48¾	48
Kan City PS&Admn 4s '36	55	50
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	97½	96¾
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	61½	61½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	59½	59½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	88¾	86
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	86	86
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '53	61¼	61¼
Kinney & Co 7½s '36	65	65
Laclede Gas 5½s D	68½	67
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	75	74¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	7¼	6¾
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	48	44
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	50	50
Lex & East Ry 5s '65	75	75
Loew's Inc 6s '41	87	86
Long Island rfg 4s '49	85½	85
Louis Arkansas 5s '89	39½	39½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	103	100
L&N uni 4s '40	96½	86½
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	63	63
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	69	69
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	45	45
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	39¼	38
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	29	29
Marion Steam S 6s	41½	41½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	80	78½
Meade 4½s ww	45½	45
Metro Edison 4½s '68	79¾	79¾
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	80½	80½
Metro Wateer 5½s '50	81½	80¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	91¾	91½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	88½	86½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	84½	84½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	45	44
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	33½	33½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	65	65
Mo K & T 4½s '78	63	63
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	41½	41
Mo aPcific gen 4s '75	23	22
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	39	37
Mo Pacific 5s P '77	37½	36½
Mo aPcific 5s B '78	36¼	36¼
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	37½	36
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	37½	36¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	31	30
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	8	8
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	9	9
Montreal Tram 5s A '55	73	73
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	72	72
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	71½	71½
Mutual Fuel 5s '47	96½	96½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	45	45
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	91½	90½
Nat Steel 5s	78	78
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	100½	100
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	80¼	80
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	68	68
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	69	69
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	29½	27½
N O T & M inc 5s A	30	30
N O T & M 5½s '54	35½	32½
N O T & M 5½s '54	37	33¾
N O T & M 5s C '56	34	33¾
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	75	75
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	78¾	77¼
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	56	55
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	55½	54¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	62½	61
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	80	78
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	70	70
NYC M C col 3½s '98	71	71
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	32¼	31½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	34¼	31½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	55	54
NY Dock Co 4s '51	67	67
NY Edison 5s C '51	104¼	104
NY Edison 5s '44	105⅝	105¼
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	97	97
NY GELH&P 5s '48	107	106¾
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	60	60
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	60	60
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	55	53½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	70½	70½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	84½	84½
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	42	41
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	51¾	50¾
NY Railway inc 6s '65	2	2
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	95½	94½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	103½	103½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101½	101½
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	54	54
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	56½	56½
Niag Share 5½s '50	66	65
Norf Southern rfg A '61	83¾	83¾
Norf & W con 4s '96	94	94
Norf & W div 4s '44	93¼	93¼
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	36	36
Nor Am Co 5s '61	84½	83½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	81½	81½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	98	98
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	61¼	61
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	85	85
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	85	85
Nor Pacific 5s D 2047	74	74
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100	99
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	97	97
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	79¾	78½
Otis Steel 6s '41	33	31½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	103
Pac of Mo 1st 4s '36	80	80
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104	103¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	32¾	29
Paramount Pub Corp 5½s '51	28	23½
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	60½	59½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	88¾	88
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	67	66½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	77	77
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	74½	74½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	82	82
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	86½	86½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	98¾	98¾
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '7	96¼	96¼
Phil Balt & Dash 5s '43	84	84
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	75¾	75½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	76	75½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	48	47
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 C	50¼	50
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	60¾	59¾
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	91	91
Postal Tel G Cable 5s '53	35¼	32¾
Pub Svc E&G 4s	90¾	90¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	99	99
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	98½	98½
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	20½	20½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	82	82
Pure Oil 5½s '40	79½	79½
Radio Keith Orpheum	80	81¾
Read rfg 4½s A '97	85	85
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	69	69
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	76¾	76
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	60¼	59
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	72½	72¼
Rochester Gas 4½s	91	91
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	102½	102½
Rock I ArsLou 4½s '34	45	44
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '32	64¼	63½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	15¾	14½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	12	11
St Louis & SF 5s E '50	16	15
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	48	44
StP M&M 4½s '33	94½	94½
StP M&M con 6s '33	98¼	97
Savannah Fla West 6s	94	94
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	68	67½
Seaboard AL con 6s '45	5	5
Seabd A L 6s ct	5¼	5¼
Shell Pipe 5s '52	84	84
Shell Union 5s '47	83¼	83¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	83	83
Shubert Theater 6s '42	3	3
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	95½	95½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	92	92
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96	95¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	103½	103¼
Sinclair Pipe L af 5s '42	99¼	99¼
Smith A O 6½s '33	100½	100½
SSouthern Bell Tel & T 5s '41	104½	104½
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	58	58
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	60	59¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	57½	55½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	57	56
Southern Pacific SP Ter 4s '50	76½	76½
SSouthern Pacific Or A 4½s '77	73½	71¾
So thern Ry gen 4s '56	36½	35¼
Southern Ry con 5s '94	75	75
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	58¾	44½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	47	46
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	103¾	103¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¾	103⅜
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95	94½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	16	14½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	97	97
Tenn Con Ry 6s '47	20	18
Texas Corp 5s '44	90¼	90
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	50	50
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	48¾	48¾
Third Ave 5s '37	90¼	90¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	33	31½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101¼	101¼
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103	101½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	94¾	93½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	84	84
United Biscuit 6s '42	96¼	96¼
Unite Ry St Louis 4s '34	28½	28½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	50	49½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	71½	71½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	80	80
Utah Pow & Lt 8s '59 ww	35¾	34
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	38	37½
Vanadium 5s '41	80	49
Virginia Ry 4½s B '62	82	82
Virginia Ry 5s '62	88	88
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58 50		50
Wabash RR 4½s '78	10	9¾
Wabash RR 5s B '76	10	10
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	50	50
Wabash RR 5s D '80	10¾	10
Walworth 6s '45	22	21
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	104½	104⅝
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	28½	28
Warren Bros 5s '41	85	80
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	103	103
West Shore 4s 2361	73¾	73¾
Western Electric 5s '44	98⅝	97¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	60	60
Western Maryland 5½s '77	39	39
Western Pacific 5s A '48	40½	39½
Western Union 5s '51	70¼	70
Western Union 6½s '36	91	90½
Western Union 5s '50	88	87
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	64	64
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102½	102½
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	32½	31½
Wis Cen 1st 4s '40	41	40
Wis Cen 4s S&DD div '36	38	38
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	70	68½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	69	68

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Aug 17	Last Aug 16
3½s '47	100.4	100.30	100.31	100.30
1st 4¼s '47	101.10	101.8	101.10	101.10
4th 4¼s '38	102.30	102.28	102.30	102.26
US 3s '55	96.24	96.19	96.22	96.18
US 3¼s '40	97.22	97.20	97.22	97.18
US 3¼s '43 Mar	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.4
US 3¼s '43 June	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.10
US 3¼s '47	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.3
US 3½s '56	101.20	101.20	101.20	101.20
US 4s '54	104.2	103.31	104.	103.28
US 4¼s '52	107.6	107.	107.6	107.6

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	24½	23¾
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	8	8
Antioquia 2d 7s '57	8	8
Antioquia 7s '45	10⅝	10⅝
Antioquia III 7s '57	8½	8
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	39¾	39¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	43½	42½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	43½	42½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	43	42½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	43½	43¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	43½	43
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	43	42¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	43	42¾
Australia 4½s '56	65¾	65¼
Australia 5s '55	75¾	73¼
Australia 5s '57	73¼	73
Austria (Gov) 7s '37	39	39
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	86½	85¾
Austria Hydro 6½s	25¼	25¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	48½	48½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96¾	96¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104¾	104¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	104½	104¾
Berlin (City) 6s '58	32¾	32¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	45	45
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	43	42¾
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	41½	39½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	41	41
Bogota (City) 8s '45	16¾	16¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	4¾	4½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	14½	14½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	19¼	18½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	19½	19¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	30¾	30
Budapest (City) 6s '62	27	26
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	31	31
Bulgaria 7s '67	23	23
Bulgaria 7½s '68	24½	24½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	14¼	14¼
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	97½	97¼
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	82	81¾
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	82	81¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	94¼	94¼
Chile (Rand) 6½s '57	9½	9½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	8½	8
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	8¾	8½
Chilean Loan 7s '60	7	7
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	27¾	27¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	33½	33½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	68½	68½
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	20	20
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	78½	78½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	40	39¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	87½	87½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	85¾	85¾
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	83½	83¾
Duke Price Power 6s '66	50	49¾
Finland 5½s '58	55½	55
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	57½	57½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	60	60
Frankfort 6½s '53	30¾	30¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	13¾	113¼
French (

Local Classified
United States and Canada

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE SELECTION OF NEW AND USED FURNITURE FOR OFFICE OR STUDIO. DRIVER DESK CO., 6 EAST 33d, N. Y. C.

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—Time available in attractive, well-established practitioner's office in Little Bldg. D-47. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PRACTITIONER'S office for rent part time; comfortably furnished. Little Bldg. F-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RESORTS

LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE, WEIRS, N. H. Ownership-Management

Pleasant View House, lake front, clean rooms, meals you will enjoy, bathing beach in front, golf course near by; weekly rates $18 to $21 double; booklet on request. May we have your patronage, please?

REST HOMES

HOMESTEAD FARM—Quiet, restful country home for study; modern conveniences; reasonable rates. MRS. ELIAS D. BOYD, Oxford, Pa.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, MASS. Near Christian Science church. Daiby House, 29 St. Botolph St.—Newly furnished, excellent table, clean, comfortable winter home; rooms and board. Circle 6336.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 77 Addington Rd.—Two choice rooms with home environment including meals, hot water heat, fireplaces, garage; quiet, reasonable, and with attractive surroundings. Aspinwall 8358.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., 21 No. Walnut St.—Rooms with excellent table board; home comforts; ideally located near the D. L. & W. Station.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

YOUNG man, art student in Boston, desires board and room in Christian Scientist family in exchange for part-time duties; references. F-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St., transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, 83 Gainsboro St.—Nicely furnished, quiet rooms; transients; 4 minutes from church. MRS. L. M. FERGUSON, Circle 8138.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1453 Beacon St., Suite 4, near Coolidge Corner—Large, airy rooms, well furnished; private family; suitable for practitioner or business people. Longwood 8827.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Charming single, elevator; private family; business woman; $7 weekly. Write M-44, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PLEASANT home in private family for ladies; elderly welcome. "W," 151 Main St., Westfield, Mass.

RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J.—One, two or three furnished rooms with or without housekeeping; reasonable; convenient train, buses, church. 27 Park St. Hack. 2-2181-J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

A YOUNG Englishman, former merchant service, wishes position as plain cook and houseman; thoroughly domesticated. Write Box G-20, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

CAPABLE young man, qualified for general office work, or experienced chauffeur, free to travel; best references. Write CORTIS C. KEIBLER, 6029 Broad Street, East End, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MAINE woman wishes position; good cook; capable; refined; Protestant; reference; will go anywhere; state wages. MARY P. GOLDING, Perry, Me.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—SECRETARIAL work by one who desires to give helpful and conscientious service. Tel. Germantown 9866.

YOUNG lady, musician, violin teacher, wishes position traveling companion to adult or child. HELEN MYERS, Pine Hill, N. Y.

STUDY ABROAD

MADAME BOUK, 45 rue Michel Ange, Paris, highest connections, here or interviewing or Paris later, will accept six girls in her refined home, personal tutoring, study, chaperonage, travel. $125 monthly all included. Telephone Circle 7-3362. Hotel Windsor, N. Y. C.

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MANN HILL Large cool house surrounded by lawns and gardens, overlooking Massachusetts Bay. Bathing, yachting, golf convenient. 1 hour from Boston, road or rail. Modern room facilities, good home cooking. P. O. Box X, Egypt, Mass. Tel. Scituate 806-M. u

SCITUATE HARBOR, MASS.
Merry Mount House || Scituate Arms
By the Sea || Otis Place
Moderate rates—Ideal location

WINNEPESAUKEE HOUSE
WEIRS, N. H.—Table supplied daily with fresh products from our own farm; rates reasonable. Tel. Weirs 3512.

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AND SCREENS, rewiring wood, metal and roll Fontine shades. Norge electric refrigerators HOMF SPECIALTIES CO. Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.)

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Finely Equipped
for the Settlement of Estates

Consult Our Trust Officers

Capital and Surplus—$1,400,000

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The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Gardening Supplies—Fishing Tackle
Paints—Screening Accessories

Delicious Food and Timely Low Prices
KENTS RESTAURANTS
in ATLANTIC CITY
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Formerly Wheeler Dining Room
Also 1214 and 2124 Atlantic Ave
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TUTTLE BROS.
CRANFORD, N.J. — WESTFIELD, N.J.
PHONE 2-1492
Coal—Hardware—Building Materials

EAST ORANGE

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Telephone Orange 4-2104
44 VERNON TERRACE
9-12 a. m. daily

SCOTT-RIDDLE INN
LUNCHEON 50c DINNER 80c to $1.25
SUNDAY DINNER 12:30 to 4 P. M.
$1.00 to $1.25 *We welcome all to visit our*
ANTIQUE SHOP
JEWELRY, GLASS and FURNITURE
426 MAIN STREET Orange 6-6169

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE, Near Grove St.
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

EVERGREEN DINING ROOM
Under Japanese Management
Luncheon 50c. Dinner 85c-$1.00
Sundays 12-3 30, $1.00
7-9 NO. MUNN AVENUE

Adelphia Beauty Shoppe
ALL WAVES, 35c
Bonat Permanent Wave $4.00
Open Evenings Or. 3-2198
156 NO. GROVE ST., William St. Entrance

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE
(Continued)

CHAMPION LAUNDRY
Family Service by the Pound
HAND WORK EXCLUSIVELY
Mending and Darning Free
46 NO MUNN AVENUE Tel Or 3-1484
We service the Oranges, Maplewood and Montclair

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for Women
HILGENDORFF'S
1169 East Jersey Street Elizabeth, N. J.
Daniel Green Leisure Footwear

HACKENSACK

H. WESTERVELT
Shoes for
Men, Women, Children
240 Main St., Hackensack

LAW
INCORPORATED
CLOTHING
200 MAIN STREET

HOBOKEN

HENRY W. GROTE
Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry
Our specialty: remounting your jewelry in up-to-date settings.
84 NEWARK STREET
Open Mondays 9:00 p. m. Open Saturdays 10:00
Other evenings 6:30 p. m.

JERSEY CITY

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Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
19 Winfield Avenue 8-10 A. M. Daily

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY
11 Local Offices in Hudson County

Central Theatre Beauty Shoppe
Phone Journal Sq. 2-0640
Specializing in
PERMANENT WAVING
All Branches in Beauty Culture. Expert Operators.
269 CENTRAL AVENUE
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

CASO'S MARKET
158 MONTICELLO AVE., Cor. Belmont
Our combined stores carrying a full line of High-Grade Groceries, Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables, is one of the most complete stores in Hudson County
Dela-3-6810 ORDERS DELIVERED

CLEANERS
CARTLEY & DUNNEW
DYERS
1 ZABRISKIE STREET Webster 4-4771

Let GOODMAN'S
Clean your Rugs and Carpets
Only Clean Rugs Are Beautiful
Goodman's Rug Cleaning
830 BERGEN AVENUE Bergen 3-8100

BUY THEM HERE
Franklin—De Soto—Plymouth
Authorized Sales and Service
FRANKLIN COMPANY
MONTGOMERY ST. AT SUMMIT AVE.
Bergen 3-3200

MAPLEWOOD

Foster's Maplewood Soap
The Ideal Toilet Soap
For any water—69c the dozen
FOSTER'S DRUG STORE
MAPLEWOOD, N. J.

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Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

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POST OFFICE DELICATESSEN
397 BLOOMFIELD AVE Montclair N. J.
Known for good Sandwiches. Prompt, Courteous and Intelligent Service

All Ironed Service, 10c lb.
Shirts and Dresses, 10c Extra
Sundried Hand Laundry
646 VALLEY ROAD Upper Montclair
Mont. 2-1092

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
Full line of
TYCOS THERMOMETERS
26 South Park St. Montclair N. J.
Near Church Street

BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
MONTCLAIR, N. J. Phone Mtclr. 2-687

Heating and Furnace Oils
A COMPLETE FUEL SERVICE
Authorized "blue coal" distributor
R. H. See Coal Company
131 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Telephone Montclair 2-0019

BUY FROM
KNIERIEM BROS. INC.
FUEL
COAL, OIL, COKE, WOOD

MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Telephone Montclair 2-3210 and 2-3211

NEWARK

Help employment relief while taking advantage of present low costs.
CONSTRUCTION, ALTERATION and REPAIRS
Schouler Construction Co.
Builders Since 1887 NEWARK

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK
(Continued)

SWANSON & STELHI
One of Newark's Foremost Electrical Stores
A REAL GIFT SHOP
Including gifts suitable for all occasions.

The best in ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION
Sold on convenient Terms
RADIOS
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General Electrical Contractors
Motor repairs of all kinds 710 Springfield Ave. Wa 2-8973

The Crescent Laundry
387 NORTH FIFTH STREET
Branch Brook 3-7200

VAN DYK FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
209 CENTRE MARKET
561 ORANGE STREET

INSURANCE
A. C. BERTHOLON
INCORPORATED
KINNEY BUILDING Mi 2-2246

NEW BRUNSWICK

SHINGLE *the Florist*
FLORAL ARTISTS
399 GEORGE STREET
Opposite Post Office
Phone New Brunswick 1895

ORANGE

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Telephone: Orange 5-7873
37 Orange Heights Avenue, West Orange
9-11 a. m. daily.

Est. 1856 Phone Orange 369

Albert Horton Williams Inc.
Granite—Marble—Bronze
Memorials
Washington and Cleveland Streets

FRED'S MARKET
High Grade Meats
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Sea Foods, etc.
Phone 3-7055 183 Main St., Orange

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INCORPORATED
DEPARTMENT STORE
Daily Deliveries Throughout Essex County
239-241 MAIN STREET Or. 3-2243
"The House of Complete Satisfaction"

WEST ORANGE

KATHRYN LARSON'S
At-Home Dress Shoppe
Drop in sometime and let me show you my choice selection of dresses. You'll find them delightfully individual and *unusually* priced.
At home 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.
39 GASTON STREET, WEST ORANGE
Telephone OR 4-8943

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VAN DYK FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats
672 Main Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

PATERSON

Specializing in
Hammocks, Benches and Garden Hose
Wilson S. Brower Co., Inc.
Successors to MUZZY BROTHERS
89 VAN HOUTEN STREET Sher. 1388

R. Williams Borden & Co.
(Established over 50 years)
Real Estate - Insurance
Room 223, Romaine Bldg.
Phone Sher. 8475

"Say It with Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel Sherwood 8677 PATERSON, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

Personal Stationery, $1 per box
Best Available Values
Single or Double Sheets Address Lines or Monograms
Cards for Holiday and All Occasions
Pictures Framing
SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
Telephone 6-1707 PLAINFIELD, N. J.

VAN DYK FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats
178 E. Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

QUALITY
COAL
N. MEYERS & SONS Tel. 6-1911
803 WEST FOURTH ST., Plainfield, N. J.

Blossom Hill Farms
Grade "A" Raw Milk and Cream
Produced Under Rigid Standards of Cleanliness.
DAILY DELIVERIES IN PLAINFIELD
Visit our farm at Lebanon
M. J. Sheridan Jr. Phone 272 Lebanon, N. J.

TEPPER BROS.
A Safe Place to Shop
WEST FRONT ST. Tel. 6-3100

SAMOSET LAUNDRY
Regular Deliveries to Roselle, Cranford, Garwood, Westfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, the Plainfields, Dunellen, Bound Brook, Watchung, New Brunswick and Metuchen.

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

THE STATE TRUST CO.
EVERY BANKING FACILITY TO MEET YOUR NEED
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

HARDWARE
GARDEN TOOLS, SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS. FULL LINE OF PAINTS AND ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
F. A. KIRCH & CO.
201 Park Avenue Tel. Pfld. 6-0578

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Wonder Grocery Store
F. KILROY, *Prop.*
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.
Tel. 6-2373

BON-TON CLEANERS & DYERS
2 GODWIN AVE., Ridgewood, N. J.
Tailors and Furriers

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE.
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792 Open Evenings

TEANECK

Levitin & Unterweiser
Incorporated
We would gladly serve you in matters of Real Estate—Insurance—Mortgages
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BIVONA BROS.
103-10 WEST BROAD STREET
CHOICE SEA FOOD
All orders attended promptly.
QUICK DELIVERY
Tel. Westfield 3042-3
Branch Store Plainfield, 306 Richmond St
Telephone 2368

RALSTON
THE WHOLE WHEAT CEREAL

HARRY KLINGER
354-356 EAST BROAD ST.
Tel. Westfield 2-2640—2641

ANDREW KRUP
Merchant Tailor and Furrier
Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing
REPAIRING
We Call For and Deliver.
327 East Broad St. Phone Westfield 2-3588

SHEFFIELD FARM CO., Inc.
MILK PROPERLY PASTEURIZED FROM TESTED CATTLE
Delivered to Your Residence Daily
56 ELM STREET, WESTFIELD
Telephones: Westfield 2-1990, Plainfield 6-3600, Orange 5-0400

AMERICAN SHOE REPAIRING
217 EAST BROAD STREET
Shoe Shines Hat Renovating
All Work Guaranteed *10 Free Shines with 1 Sole Job*

FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
331 SOUTH AVE. Opp. R. R. Station
PHONE 3310

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

"FAMOUS" SHOES
Peacock *Walk-Over*
Vitality *Bilt-Rite*
Antioch *Red Cross*
Arch-Preserver
Nettleton
Florsheim
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 HAMILTON STREET
ALLENTOWN, PENN

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

ERROLL F. HOOK
If You Want Good Work Done "GET THE HOOK"
PAPERHANGING, PAINTING, DECORATING
Dial 6864 717 N. SEVENTH ST.
ALLENTOWN, PA.

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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1012 WESCHLER AVENUE

MONARCH
Food Products
CARL H. MEISER
MEAT MARKET
Mutual 23-637 29 West 7th Street
ERIE, PA.

TRASK PRESCOTT & RICHARDSON CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
Vogue Patterns in the Fall Styles

B. F Sieger
The Only Jeweler on the Pike
35 Years of Dependable Service
May We Serve You?
14TH AND TURNPIKE STREETS

H. OPPENHEIMER
663 WEST 11TH STREET
Quality Meats
Fancy Groceries
Fresh Vegetables
We deliver. PHONE 24-291

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE
(Continued)

WALK OVER SHOES
826 STATE STREET

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
Men's, Young Men's and Boys' Fine Clothing Substantially Reduced. Owing to Unseasonable Weather Conditions
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State Street, Erie

HARRISBURG

"Creme Lilas"
Our Own Vanishing Cream
GORGAS DRUG STORES
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
WALNUT AND COURT STREETS and
1306 N. THIRD STREET

For Your Summer Outfit Come to
Feller's
The Store for Women and Children at
THIRD and MARKET STREETS

MILLER'S
MATRIX AGENCY
Shoes and Hosiery for Women and Children
12 NO. THIRD STREET

GEORGE N. BARNES
Finest Table Supplies
Second Street at State

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
Phone Ardmore 175
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

PITTSBURGH

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TELEPHONE CARRICK 1677
9-12 a. m. daily except Saturdays

REINHOLD'S ICE CREAM
is made of the best dairy products obtainable. Visit our factory store. There is a dealer in your neighborhood. *Ask for Reinhold's*
Special fancy moulds for social affairs.
5170 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Montrose 5373

READING

B. & J. SAYLOR
Plain and Fancy Groceries Both High Grade
Tel. 6255 FOURTH and PENN STS.

DISTINCTIVE SERVICE
THE ONLY
Cleaners of Wearing Apparel
M. F. LORISH & SON
Dial 4-8393
308 NORTH FIFTH STREET

The Famous
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
Twenty Years on the Square
The Home Is the Only Competitor
545-547 Penn Street Reading, Pa.

Mobilgas *Fuel Oils* *Mobiloils*
Vacuum Oil Company, Inc.
Blue Seal Oil Co. District
Dial 45195 730 WINDSOR STREET

Girls' Dresses and Clothing
1 to 12 Years
Boys' Suits and Coats, 1 to 6 Years
M. B. FRITZ, *Children's Shop*
15 NORTH FIFTH STREET

SCRANTON

ODDMENT SALE
The climax of all our sales . . . a store-wide clearance of men's, women's, boys' and girls' wear at prices that are but a fraction of the actual worth of merchandise from regular stock.
Samters

HENRICH'S
Bakery and Dining Room
The Place to Eat Lunch and Dinner
322 NORTH WASHINGTON AVE.

Paints and Polishes
For Every Need
Separate Wallpaper Department
Chamberlain Paint Co.
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

Allen A Hosiery
Takes Another Drop in Price—
Popular Shades at 69c a pair
CHAPPELL'S Ready Pay Stores
Groceries—Meats—General Merchandise
PROVIDENCE SQUARE

FINE POTTERY
and
Wrought Iron Pieces
BESANCONS, Florists
329 JEFFERSON AVE.
Member F. T. D. A.

Poller Bear Service
Solves All Repair Problems
Fenders and Bodies Rebuilt.
Good values in used cars.
POLLER MOTOR CO., Inc.
409 WYOMING AVENUE

PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY

ANDERSON AUTOMOBILE CO.
Buick
LEE TIRES
Kozak Cloths
BROAD ST. Tel. Sewickley 461

57 VARIETIES
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
"The best place to market after all"
Tel. Sewickly 1404-05-06-07

Sewickley Market
Meats, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry
Groceries
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
438 BEAVER ST. Tel. Sewickley 1227—1228

KNAPP'S *Sewickley* EATON'S
Broadway Pharmacy HIGHLAND
Coraopolis VELLUM
Cellophane Wrapped

Myers Sandwich Shop
MOTTO
"Service and Quality"

SPECIAL NOON LUNCHES
Sandwiches made to please the individual's taste.

UPPER DARBY

Sherry's
RESTAURANT
Featuring Fresh Fruits, Fresh Vegetables, Home-Made Pies and Pastries. Delicious Coffee.
FULL COURSE DINNER, 65 CENTS
COMPLETE LUNCHEON, 35 CENTS

WILKINSBURG

Ser-Vus Company, Inc.
CLEANERS and DYERS
Two Stores for Your Convenience
825 Penn Avenue Penhurst 4129
611 Hay Street Penhurst 4823

BROAD'S CONFECTIONERY STORE
We Sell Reick's Ice Cream, Light Lunches and Candies
7960 Tioga Street, Wilkinsburg
Phone Churchill 9351

YORK

"Hershey's Milk Biscuits are pleasing the most discriminating housewife. *Try them.*"
HERSHEY BAKING CO.
40-48 JEFFERSON AVE., YORK, PENNA.

C. W. DIETZ
14-18 NORTH SHERMAN STREET
MILK—CREAM
Dietz's Sweet Cream Butter
Whitman's Chocolate Syrup

Prepare for Winter Now
Sale of Blankets
Use our convenient Lay-Away Plan. 25c down and 25c a week will hold any Blanket until wanted.
STILLMAN'S, York, Pa.

Quality with Service
at
LESHER'S SILK SHOP
120 W. MARKET STREET
SILKS, SCARFS, HOSIERY
NEGLIGEE, PAJAMAS

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading

APARTMENTS

CROMER, NORFOLK—Comfortable apartments in lovely district; near sea; reduced terms from Sept. MRS. CARTER, 4 St. Mary's Rd.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BATH 14 BELMONT—Central; lovely views; terms from 2½ gns.; excellent cuisine; bedroom gas fires; separate tables.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA—Every comfort for permanent guests and holiday visitors; close to sea; gas fires in bedrooms; terms moderate MISS BAKER, 19 Cantelupe Road.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ. PAYSWATER W 2 Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/- Resident proprietors.

PINNER—Board residence in Guest House; comfortable home; 2 minutes station (met); also buses; garage, telephone. "BARODA," 32 West End Ave.

SUSSEX—Beautifully furnished rooms; sea front; excellent table; every comfort; from 2½ guineas. MACDONALD, Gloucester House, 63, Eversfield Place, Hastings. Tel. 1199.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE—The Links Guest House; uphill 1 minute sands; golf; every comfort; garage. Weston 1370 MRS. DOROTHY PAINE.

WORTHING—Small homely boarding house facing sea, good table; permanent visitors received, winter terms. M. HARTLEY, 247 Brighton Road.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SUTTON—Wanted, care of children 3-8 years; comfortable home; individual care; morning class attached; kindergarten and preparatory. MISS K. LOVEGROVE, Peter Pan House, 9 Highfield Road, Sutton.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

FAVOURITE SEASIDE RESORT, LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOON—6-cubicles; for immediate sale; auditor's figures 1931; £1100. Full particulars from PANDORA, York Road, Bognor Regis. Phone No. 561.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

CROYDON—Guests received for experienced care and attention. Apply the SUPERINTENDENT 21 Woodstock Rd., Croydon, Surrey.

ROCKROSE, Tongdean Ave., Hove, Sussex—Home in quiet surroundings for those requiring care, rest, opportunity for study; wide views sea and downs; garden. Mrs. and Miss D. BATTEN. Tel. Preston 3321.

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES Mesdames Till and Farnham welcome residential visitors to their home where every opportunity is afforded for quiet rest and study and the help of experienced workers is obtainable. "Sunbury Place." Tel. Sun. 357.

HOUSES FOR SALE

£1495—Brown Cot, West Avenue, Worthing—Modern detached house with five bedrooms between sea and station; as the land is valued at £1000, and the building could not be erected for less than £1250, this clearly is a bargain; an American pattern pipeless heater warms the house with moving and humidified air at a cost of 1 shilling per day; could be made into two flats without alterations. E. COVE, "Namoona," West Avenue, Worthing.

BROMLEY, Kent, within 30 minutes City; FREEHOLD HOUSE 12 rooms; labour-saving fitments; large garden; cash £975 and balance over period 20 years (£10.13.9 per month). Apply THE HOUSE BUREAU, 251 Fulham Rd., London, S. W. 3.

EASTBOURNE—Charming freehold modern detached house, with view of Downs; 4 bedrooms, 3 reception, lounge hall, conservatory, garage and beautiful garden. Apply "DOWNSHOLME," 83 Willingdon Road.

DEVONSHIRE

TORQUAY
(Continued)

T. L. Hunting & Sons
LIMITED
Ironmongers
Electrical, Heating and Mechanical Engineers
10-16 MARKET ST. 'Phone 2279

Tel. 4080
CASTLE GARAGE (TORQUAY, Ltd.)
Rear of NEW TOWN HALL
CASTLE CIRCUS
Any make NEW CAR supplied
Part Exchanges. Deferred Terms.
EFFICIENCY & SERVICE

The LIDO CAFE
(The Blue Building)
30 FLEET ST., TORQUAY
LA MAISON DU CAFE
Open until Eleven O'clock Every Night

ESSEX

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Rime-o-Grams No. 17

Published: July 20

ANSWERS

Explorers

1.
He entered a harbor,
Claimed land for the Dutch;
But fifty years later
John Bull said, "Not much!"
(Henry Hudson)

2.
A Norwegian sailor,
Heroic and plucky,
Won from his people
The nickname of "Lucky."
(Leif Ericson)

3.
Give praise to him
Ye French sons and daughters!
He sailed to the mouth
Of the Father of Waters.
(La Salle)

4.
A line on the sand
With a weapon he drew.
"Step over who follow;
Help conquer Peru."
(Pizzaro)

5.
The growth of New France
Gave him prestige and fame;
He founded a city,
A lake bears his name.
(Champlain)

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DAILY FEATURES

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"You" or "yourself" (Mrs. J. F., who asks which to write: "With best regards to Mrs. J— and you" or ". . . and yourself")—The compound personal pronouns ("myself," "yourself," "himself," etc.) are properly used in only two constructions: (1) to refer back to the subject, as, "You saw yourself in the mirror"; (2) to emphasize the noun or pronoun to which it is attached, as, "You yourself should attend to it."

Avoid constructions such as "congratulations to yourself and wife," "seen by my sister and myself," "this is for yourselves," etc.

Inquiry (Miss B. D. C.)—Second i as in ice.

Repetition (C. McE., who wrote in the minutes of a meeting that it was closed with the "repetition" of a prayer, but says he was told that the word could not properly be used unless the same prayer had been used earlier in the meeting)—The verb "repeat" may be used not only in the sense of "to say or utter again," but "to say over from memory; to recite." So, too, with "repetition," which Webster's recognizes in the sense of audible recital in unison, defining it: "3. Act of reciting, as something learned. . . ."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 29

Men of the Bible

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
Disappearing from sight
Mid whirlwind and fire,
His last gesture granted
Another's desire.

2.
When a problem maternal
Was his to decide,
The solution was reached
Ere he had to divide.

3.
His men seven times
Encircled the wall,
And with trumpets and shouts
Accomplished its fall.

4.
To counsel prophetic
Unwilling to yield,
With proud spirit humbled
He dined in a field.

5.
After two score of days
He sent forth a raven,
To learn if 't were safe
To quit their strange haven.

The answers with names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today. Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 29."

What They Say

Sign of the Times

"The day is coming when we are going to be as much ashamed of being sick as we are now of being dirty."—*Kathleen Norris.*

What of the Future?

"Only the surface has been scratched as regards the possibilities of radio."—*Dr. Walter Damrosch.*

Overtime for Prince

"I seldom get home until midnight and there is no pay for overtime in my job."—*Prince of Wales.*

In Lighter Vein

Careful!

Harold had taken his girl friend to lunch and she had spoken to a nice-looking man at the next table.

"Is that man a friend of yours?" asked Harold.

"Yes," she replied.

"Then I think I'll ask him to join us."

"Oh, Harold, this is so sudden."

"What's so sudden?"

"Why, why, he's our minister."—*Capper's.*

A Wizard

Taking an examination at Ottawa for entrance into the Canadian army, a young volunteer was asked to define military strategy. Here was his answer:

"Military strategy is when you don't let the enemy discover you are out of ammunition, but keep on firing."—*Capper's.*

Not a Burbank

"Your methods of cultivation are hopelessly out of date," said the youthful agricultural college graduate to the old farmer. "Why, I'd be astonished if you got even 10 pounds of apples from that tree."

"So would I," replied the farmer. "It's a pear tree."—*Chaser.*

In Use

"It's a wonder that the telephone company isn't in the hands of receivers."

"Not so long as the receivers are in the hands of subscribers."—*Pathfinder.*

—Humorist

Wife: "It do seem ridiculous for me to pay for beach chairs when my husband is a furniture-mover."

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

IT IS better to pull up the weeds from your own garden than to grumble at those in your neighbor's ground.
—SAGE SAYINGS

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Halifax, Eng.

WHEN Mr. Clarence Smith of Halifax was married he promised his wife that as soon as he became prosperous in business the poor children of the town should reap some benefit from his success. Mr. Smith's little business grew and the following summer he commenced his series of annual treats.

On July 9 about 5000 children assembled in the middle of the town and marched in procession, headed by the fourth Duke of Wellington's Regimental Band, Bugle Band and Drums, comic actors, clowns and other entertainers, to the beautiful grounds of old Shibden Park, where they received a substantial and delicious meal. Then they were entertained in lively fashion by their host and his merrymakers until 8 o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Smith himself always marches with the children from the town to the park, a distance of two or three miles, and both he and his wife take part in the children's games.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Microscript, newsoid, newspack, nutab, capsuloid, populoid, papette are a few of the coined words that have been offered as a substitute for "tabloid"?

A wild cattle herd has been in Chillingham Park, England, for at least 700 years?

Sao Paulo, Brazil, is considered to be the greatest industrial city of South America?

A quart of oil will cover a water surface two acres in area?

France has five small colonies in India?

The average Pullman car weighs 72 tons?

The Children's Corner

Everybody Came to the Picnic

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ROGER P. (FOR PILGRIM) SCROGGINS, standing on a chair, leaned over the dining-room table and peered closely at a pile of paper scraps. They were pink. Beside them were Mrs. Scroggins' kitchen scissors.

"I Wonder if I Have Enough," Said Mr. Scroggins to Himself.

"I wonder if I have enough," said Scroggins under his breath.

"It depends on how many come," said Mrs. Scroggins, who was standing at her husband's elbow watching.

"You see, my dear," said Mr. Scroggins, laying a paw thoughtfully along his nose, "this is the first picnic on Boston Common with tickets. And I don't want anybody who wants a ticket not to have it."

"You've certainly cut out quantities of them," said Mrs. Scroggins, picking up a little pile of pink scraps of paper and fluttering them through her fingers.

Her husband straightened and clapped his paws together. "I know," he said, "If there aren't enough tickets I'll go out in the kitchen and make some more. I've plenty of paper left to cut up."

Came a tap at the front door. Mrs. Scroggins hurried to open it. In flew Fib, the sparrow chieftain, and behind him trooped other sparrows.

"All right," said Scroggins. "Just pass into the dining room. I'll give everyone a ticket. When you've got your ticket all you have to do is go to the picnic."

The sparrows each took a pink scrap of paper and thanked Mr. Scroggins.

Then they began to come in crowds and coveys and pairs and threes, tumbling and fluttering through the Scroggins doorway—more sparrows, pigeons, squirrels, even some of the water people like John Boom, the old frog, and Levi, the orphan turtle.

Mr. Scroggins stood gravely beside the table and handed to each one a scrap of the pink paper. Finally the scraps all were given out. He excused himself and went into the kitchen to cut up several pieces of paper into more tickets. When he got back into the dining room there was no one there.

"Dear me," he said, "they've gone to the picnic and some of them haven't any tickets." So he put the cut-up scraps in his tall silk hat, put it carefully on his head, picked up his little cane and hurried from the house.

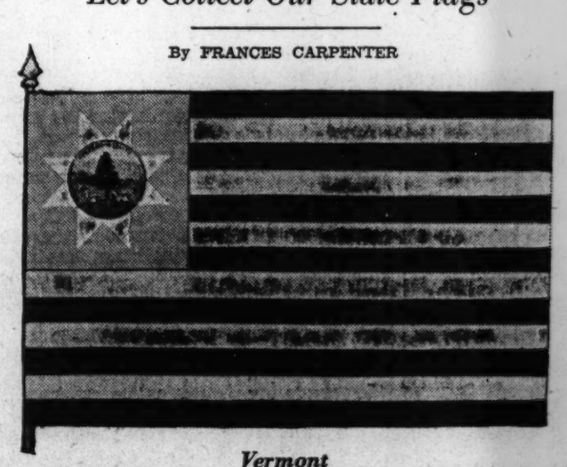
The picnic was on the bank which stretches from the edge of the Frog Pond to the big monument. When Scroggins arrived the grass was alive with picnickers. They were chirping, gruntling, squeaking and making all sorts of other happy noises. Scroggins tried to get their attention but couldn't. They were having a good time and even Scroggins was powerless. There were piles of grain here and there for the birds and all manner of other picnic goodies. There were races, in the air, on the ground and in the water. There was a tree climbing race. Scroggins went into it. As he was preparing for the race the scraps of pink paper fell out of his high hat.

"There," he said, "good tickets, and no one got them." He won the race and received great applause.

Everyone agreed that it was a wonderful picnic. But no one remembered to take up the tickets and no one complained. Everybody came and everybody had a good time.

Let's Collect Our State Flags

By FRANCES CARPENTER



Vermont

Directions: Cut out and paste on a piece of stiff paper or in a scrap book. Color with water-color paints or with crayons. The stripes are arranged as in the American flag, alternately red and then white. The square in the upper corner has a blue field and a white star. The coat of arms with its mountains and harvest scene may be colored from nature.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

When a declaration of independence was adopted, in 1777, proclaiming the independence of this territory from New York and New Hampshire, the name of New Connecticut was chosen, but this was later changed to Vermont, which comes from two French words meaning "green" and "mountain," hence its nickname, the "Green Mountain State."

"Freedom and Unity" is the motto that has been chosen by Vermont. Its flower is the red clover.

Beginning at the upper left corner and reading each row from left to right, the fourteenth star in the American flag stands for Vermont.

(This series is appearing each Wednesday)

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Inventors puzzle: Edison, Fulton, Bell, Howe,

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

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EDITORIALS

Who Wants to Retire?

PUNDITS, personnel experts and pension commissioners have pondered the question of what title a man has to his job. It has remained for Mr. Edmond J. Connor Sr. of Cambridge, Mass., sometime political aspirant and street cleaner extraordinary, to assert the dictum—which somehow amid layoffs no one had thought of applying to jobs—that "possession is nine points of the law."

Business savants have discussed unemployment insurance, dismissal wages, retirement allowances and other ways of according to the worker an increased degree of security in his chosen field of usefulness. Mr. Connor is even the intended beneficiary of a municipal employees' pension system. But he does not wish retirement—at half pay or any other pay.

What displeases him is the implication that an arbitrary number of years is evidence of a man's capability or incapability in the daily abstersion of an area of cobblestones. He has kept Inman Square clean for a quarter of a century and, to prove he still can do so, he continued to make scrupulous rounds with brush, shovel and pushcart for a week after his retirement was ordered, until a policeman ceremoniously stripped him of his equipment and badge.

Ordinarily men carry on a strike by refusing to work; sometimes a "hunger striker" has refused to eat; but it is something novel to undertake a strike by continuing to work. Thwarted in that, however, Mr. Connor now proposes to run for public office and have a say in the affairs of which he protests—as if to try out another of the academicians' theories, that of worker representation in industry.

Whether the erstwhile custodian of Inman Square wins his race or not, his situation and that of thousands like him commands some notice. Pension systems are fine in their way. But much depends upon how pension systems are applied. And the stabilizing of employment to assure men their jobs is a worthy aim. But worker security is necessarily a relative rather than an absolute concept.

Some persons are glad to retire—perhaps not to inactivity, but to new interests—at an age when others are deeply engrossed in their work. Massachusetts has had at least three state officials in recent years who, after reaching the legal retirement age, gave services that could hardly have been duplicated. The same probably could be said of other states and of business organizations. Hence the need of some flexibility in retirement systems.

On the other hand, many can supply observations of men whose maturer years would be much happier if they knew how to let go of the job that has long been their routine—if they had developed interests which could take its place and even afford an expanding view. Industry is so much a creature of change that actual security cannot consist of permanent attachment to one task—that would be stagnation—but is best achieved by a measure of adaptability. All of which goes to show that the linking of men and their jobs is more than merely moving pawns on an economic chessboard; it is a very human business.

A Gold Hunt in Chile

EVIDENCE that the Socialist Government in Chile is not going to play King Canute and attempt to stem the tides of gold by a command and gesture is provided by the recent stories of the back-to-the-gold-mine movement. So many financial problems of that land have centered around the yellow metal that it has been feared Chileans would refuse to pay homage to its puissance.

Chile was forced to suspend gold payments on its foreign indebtedness and to give up the gold standard on which its currency was based. With the strong anticapitalist flavor of the recent revolution still in mind, the present efforts of the Chilean Government to produce gold from purely Chilean mines is significant. It indicates beyond doubt that Chile does not intend to cut herself off from the rest of the world by abandoning altogether the basic metal with which the world trades.

The history of gold deposits in Chile in the last few years and a story from its central bank provide illuminating facts concerning present developments. The gold deposits of 623,000,000 pesos in 1927 dwindled to less than 200,000,000 in the early part of 1932. Further lessening of the gold reserves caused Chile to go off the gold standard in April of this year. At that time the gold obligations of Chile had risen from approximately 300,000,000 in 1931 to 400,000,000. The quotations on the Chilean peso, which had remained fairly stable at about twelve cents to the peso, fell to six.

Facing a drop in foreign trade and in the balances which usually had been favorable to Chile—the main source of gold for discharging its foreign obligations—and without prospects of an early resumption of trade or an increase in the prices of its two main export commodities, nitrates and copper, the Chilean Socialist Government with energy and determination has set itself to obtain gold, so to speak, in its own back yard.

Workingmen and the Government alike are cooperating in an effort to dig up new wealth from a soil that has been so generous in the past. The search for and the mining of gold is providing thousands of men with work—one of the aims of the Government which encouraged the opening and operation of small gold mines. And according to the Minister of Public Works, it is hoped that the predicted output of twenty-five tons of pure gold annually will soon enable Chile to pay for all imports in gold.

When the Socialist State of Chile proposes to buy imports with gold from its own mines, it has indicated its awareness of its relationship to the world in which it must live and of its dependence upon that world for many of its needs.

Ottawa—A Halfway House

THE world-minded among the Ottawa delegates have scored a notable success in the Imperial Conference's adoption of the monetary committee's report. An international, not an Empire, currency standard has been set as the goal of the British Commonwealth of Nations. In the light of this resolution, Ottawa leads straight to the world parley on money, and is not the end in itself that so many enthusiastic spectators demanded.

The resolution will beckon the world back to the economic ways of a world community. Ottawa in this respect was a kind of crossroads. Many nations, looking at the ruins of the world's economic ties, had seemed to be doubting whether they could ever be repaired. Movements on foot in various countries aimed at the division of the nations into commercial zones.

There may be advantages to be gained in the development of reciprocity régimes based on mutual preferences in trade. They may take the world forward to some rational system of commerce. But a common currency standard is the very basis of economic intercourse, and to acknowledge that it was not worthy of recreation would have been to make the present chasms in the world economy, which are responsible for the shriveling up of trade, a permanent feature of the international landscape.

What the future currency link or standard should be has been left vague. All that the report favors is the return to a common standard. According to the correspondents, opinion at Ottawa is overwhelmingly on the side of gold, an opinion that reflects the influence of Mr. N. C. Havenga of South Africa and the movement toward definition of British currency policy. The wisdom of keeping such an opinion out of the record is evident from the standing of the bimetallist agitation. Silver, defeated at Ottawa, is by no means a lost cause, but its exponents will find it the harder in view of this resolution to convince the world conference that the path of economic progress lies along their road.

If the world stands to gain from the decision at Ottawa, the British Empire is not the loser. The proposal that has filled the newspapers since the start of the conference to enroll the Empire in a kind of currency union would have taken the component nations into very treacherous shoals. Some idea of their dimensions may be gained by trying to imagine the rôle that the Empire bank, which was part and parcel of the scheme, would have played in connection with the policies of the Commonwealth nations in the last half dozen years. It would have had to call attention to the insolvency of the London money market prior to the fall off the gold standard. It would have had to protest against Canada's issue of Dominion notes several years ago. It would have had to raise its voice against Australian overborrowing. Imagine the disturbances in Commonwealth politics that might have resulted from such interference!

Much better is it for the Empire not to create ties which might conceivably embarrass the development of nationhood by its constituent members and impede the growth of harmony between the British world in little and the world outside.

Back to the Land

ONE of the phenomena growing out of the unsettled conditions of the last three years is the return flow of population to the farms which has become particularly apparent recently in the United States. Much of this has been the return of farm folks who had been in the city only a short time, and were forced by loss of their jobs to seek refuge back home. In other cases, unemployed families have moved to abandoned farmsteads, where existence has been a bit less precarious than in the city.

More recently there have been attempts to promote an exodus from city to farm on a larger and more definitely organized scale. Part of this urge comes from city relief agencies which see an opportunity to rid themselves of some of their problems by transferring them to the country. Part of it comes from professional back-to-the-landers and part from commercial colonizing organizations.

The wisdom of moving paupers to the country is doubtful. Country communities lack the resources and the organization to care for such people in any considerable numbers. To transfer the load to them is not fair, nor is it likely to result in adequate care for the unfortunate families so moved.

Few occupations are more difficult for an adult to learn than farming. There are few cases where such an attempt has resulted in success. Even where the purpose is merely to exist in the country on a subsistence basis, some capital is required, and there must be a certain cash income to pay for essential goods and services that the farm cannot supply.

Colonization companies are expert in painting a glowing picture of success on a five-acre farm, but unfortunately these dreams seldom come true. Many heartaches have resulted from colonization efforts in the past, and the future is not likely to tell a different story. For the protection of the public, organized colonization efforts should be under state or federal supervision. As a matter of fact, the number of commercial farmers is entirely adequate, and efforts to increase the number are not likely to be satisfactory.

The one phase of the back-to-the-land movement that offers hope of success is the opportunity for part-time farmers in localities that offer more or less regular industrial employment. In the vicinity of industrial cities, workers may be happier and more secure on small farms within driving distance of the factories. A small tract of land can be made to reduce living expenses materially, and occasional lay-offs, even for a protracted period, are much less serious. As industry becomes less centralized, opportunities for factory workers to live on small farms will be multiplied.

One difficulty with such a plan is the provision of adequate school facilities, a problem that becomes serious where the number of children is large in proportion to taxable property. The best solution of this problem is to follow the lead of some of the more progressive states in which the greater proportion of school expense is borne by the state. Education is primarily a state responsibility, and educational opportunity can never be equalized except by having the state shoulder the greater part of the expense.

This and other problems connected with the back-to-the-land movement should receive careful study. The result will be satisfactory only if careful and realistic planning support the first rush of enthusiasm.

A Russo-Japanese Portent

NO GREATER contributor to the removal of friction between Russia and Japan could be imagined than the new fishery convention which regulates Japanese fishing in Russia's Pacific waters.

Japanese fishermen originally entered these waters as paying guests under rights acquired as the result of the Russo-Japanese War. Difficulties were perennial. They goaded the Japanese to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the Siberian intervention to seize the entire fisheries, which they operated with gunboats in attendance. For several years they refused to recognize the new Soviet Government as even a party in interest, let alone as a sovereign or host. Orderly procedure returned in 1924 and four years later a fishery convention was signed, affording a modified return to the pre-war arrangement.

Complaints that the Russians were not living up to the agreement have filled the Japanese press since 1928. The matter is extremely serious to Japan. Ten times as much fish as meat is consumed by its people, and a high, as well as the best, proportion of it comes from Russian waters. The matter is also serious to the Russians. Fisheries formed an important part of the Five-Year Plan, being concerned with the development of rival canneries, which are now in operation side by side with the Japanese canneries.

There can be no doubt that this trouble has supplied an edge to the acerbity in Japan's relations with Russia over Manchuria. In April Japanese gunboats accompanied the fishermen to the fisheries. At the same time thousands of Russian troops were poured into Siberia. The outlook was stormy, but the new fishery convention, which will supersede the 1928 arrangement, marks a rift in the clouds, which, with such a good start, should now begin to dissipate as speedily as they gathered.

A Motorist in Quest of Utopia

CONSIDER the motorist. He goeth forth along the highways and byways and findeth not courtesy. The traffic officer shouts, "Where ya goin'! To a fire?" Taxicab men give evidence that they know the Bill of Rights says nothing about motorists driving merely for pleasure; and fellow drivers, instead of regarding him as a brother in the happy fraternity of car owners, sideswipe his car's fenders—and glower at him.

But a press dispatch indicates that Courtesy, whose fair name, for some, connotes Alphonse-Gaston sallies and plumed knights doffing bonnets to fair ladies, still lives. It tells of a plan by engineers of a southern railroad to extend courtesy to motorists in a most unusual manner. "Thank you" letters are to be tossed to motorists who have waited, patiently or otherwise, at railroad crossings. These *bon mots* are to note gratefulness to the motorist for stopping his car, a piece of machinery less subject to the law of inertia than the railroad train—and there is a subtly polite inference praising the wisdom of those who do not try to race trains to crossings.

With widespread use of this courtesy, in time leading to many others, would not the way of the motorist become less hard? The time will come, let us hope, when the motorist himself is more courteous. And then the Utopian state of things will be nearer, for the traffic policeman will doff his cap and say, "Excuse me, sir, but you are traveling somewhat in excess of safety—and the law," and after pointing to the nearest speed limit sign, will remount his motorcycle without so much as leaving a summons. And taxi men, drawing from the store of the milk of human kindness, will leave a few parking spaces at the railroad station and otherwise uphold the rights of the motorist, any motorist. And of mangled fenders from cutting in or being cut in upon—not one, for are we not speaking of the Motorists' Utopia of Courtesy, which may be "just around the corner"?

Editorial Notes

"Please, Mister Janitor, it is quite warm up here. Won't you give us a little more steam?" Sounds strange, and yet a system for cooling business offices by steam has been tried with success in Detroit. Steam under high pressure is passed through a nozzle at high velocity where it acts as a pump to remove the air and vapor from a tank of water. This produces a vacuum, cools the water rapidly, and the water is then pumped through cooling coils to reduce the temperature in the rooms.

The announcement of the California State Department of Public Works will no doubt have its effect in making motorists more willing than they have been to pay a tax on gasoline. They have found that the cost of running a car on a smooth, hard surface is a cent and a quarter cheaper per mile than over a dirt road. Thus many motorists are having their gas tax more than refunded without knowing it.

Nonpartisan political talks to be radiocast in the United States before that nation's elections next November should increase both the number of voters and those who know why they are partisan.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Threatened Concession Cities in China

IN AN interview in the New York Times, T. V. Soong, long the able Finance Minister of China, expresses the official Chinese opinion that the concessions, or foreign cities of Shanghai and Hong Kong, must be taken back by China. It was quite characteristic of the Chinese lack of a sense of humor that Mr. Soong made his statements in his own home in the French concession of Shanghai. Like Chinese of every station, he finds it desirable to live in one of the foreign-ruled cities because of the comparative safety of life and property there. He describes it as "an outrage" that such cities should exist within the territory of China. Of course they would not if the Chinese Government had progressed far enough in the art of public administration to be able to protect the lives and property of its people. It has not, and therefore such Chinese as are able flock to the concessions and all but crowd out the foreigners to whom they belong.

Both Shanghai and Hong Kong are crowded within their borders and engulfed without them by millions of Chinese who believe that under the rule of outer barbarians peace and safety will result. Their anticipations are, perhaps, a little high. In Shanghai, for example, due somewhat to divided police authority, kidnaping is still a common crime, and the correspondent who interviewed Mr. Soong describes his visit as taking place in the subject's home, "surrounded by a high wall with guards patrolling every part of the grounds." At Hong Kong rich Chinese who have built villas by the sea at a little distance from the city are afraid to occupy them lest some piratical junk send an expedition ashore and pick up the man of money. Despite these facts, however, it is notorious that the concessions are more orderly and safer than the ordinary cities of China.

* * *

Millions upon millions of dollars have been invested by western capitalists in these towns, in reliance upon the maintenance of western authority in them. For that matter, millions have been, and still are being poured in by Chinese capitalists for the same reason. For there are capitalists in China, and incidentally among the greatest of them T. V. Soong, and the members of his family. An extraordinary family it is. Those now active in Chinese politics include three men: the all-powerful Chiang Kai-shek, T. V. Soong and H. H. Kung; and three amazingly alert women: Madam Chiang, Madam Kung and the widow of Sun Yat-sen.

All were educated in the United States, the women at Wellesley and at Wesleyan at Macon, Ga., the men at Harvard and at Vanderbilt. Something of a vendetta exists between Madam Sun Yat-sen and the elder brother, T. V. Soong. When I was in Shanghai political society was somewhat scandalized by that lady's bitter denunciation of her brother for his extreme acquisitiveness and mysteriously acquired wealth.

* * *

It is not inconceivable that the insistence of men like Mr. Soong upon the return to China of these enormously valuable concessions is not wholly disconnected with the thought of profit to themselves. The lust for great wealth is as common in China as it is in the United States, although the great masses of the Chinese live along contentedly upon pittances which to the American workman would seem starvation. The thought of suddenly acquiring control, either military or political, of a city of over 1,000,000 inhabitants which has for decades been the financial center of China, could hardly fail to be tempting to men of the type that now control such government as there is in China. Circumstantial evidence goes far to indicate that even the military seizure of the foreign concessions has not been outside the consideration of the Cantonese Government.

It will be remembered that when the Japanese admiral made his extremely ill-advised attack upon a section of Shanghai, the Chinese Nineteenth Route Army happened to be on the scene, and put up a magnificent and indeed a winning fight. The Japanese had been so used to the immediate flight of the Chinese Army that they were nonplussed by this resistance. The curious feature of the battle was that the Nanking Government, the Government which is recognized by nations generally, gave only insufficient assistance to the Nineteenth Route Army, which represented the Cantonese Government.

At Williamstown the other day, Dr. Nitobe, who is in the United States to educate opinion as to the merits of the situation in the Far East, offered some very important suggestions as to the reason why the Nineteenth Route Army happened to be on the field. I quote him literally:

> It is getting more and more clear from the deserters of that army and from words that escape the lips of its officers that they were stationed there to sack the Foreign Settlement and to take control of the whole city. Shanghai is now the richest city in China. Of the whole customs revenue, 65 per cent is collected in Shanghai. A huge amount of silver is hoarded there. The Nineteenth Route Army is strongly tinged with Communistic ideas. China's leaders have said more than once that if foreign governments do not return Shanghai to China by a diplomatic channel, they will take it by force. So, an Englishman writes to an American friend of mine, the Japanese, however unintentionally, did the dirty work for the benefit of all foreigners in Shanghai.

Some months ago I received from two or three English friends, resident in Shanghai, letters setting up this theory. Perhaps there may be nothing in it, but at any rate there seems to have been enough to arouse the apprehension of the English residents of Shanghai.

Books of Current Interest

La Salle in America

History of Cavelier de la Salle, by Paul Chesnel. Translated from the French by Andrée Chesnel Meany. New York: Putnam. $3.

THERE is a tendency to overlook the enormously important part which France had in revealing to the world the American middle West. Now that almost every trace of French influence has disappeared, except in New Orleans and vicinity, it is difficult to realize that Frenchmen played the leading rôles in the pioneering drama of the great river valleys. Were it not for a French name which survives here and there on the map, there would be practically no reminders of their courageous exploring and colonizing effort.

Robert Cavelier, or the Sieur de la Salle, as he is better known to history, himself discovered not only the Mississippi, but also the Ohio and Illinois Rivers. He gave to France an enormous continental empire, and he did this in spite of the opposition of those who might have been expected to lend him their aid and influence. Louis XIV was always lukewarm in colonial matters, and he hindered La Salle as much as he aided him. In order to carry out his farthest explorations, the pioneer navigator of the great rivers had to ignore, if not violate, the edicts of his King.

Much has been said about the important part which the Jesuits played in the exploration and evangelization of America, but it is clear from M. Chesnel's work that they did everything in their power to make La Salle's accomplishments impossible, even to the point of stirring up Indian tribes against him. Hardly less hostile to the explorer's projects were the Sulpicians, and other priestly orders instead of joining forces with him in order to effect the conversion of the natives were a constant source of trouble and anxiety to him. Because La Salle refused to make his superior daring and experience with the Indians subservient to the designs of the priesthood, he met with intrigue and opposition on every hand. His own brother, the Abbé Jean Cavelier, was no exception to the rule.

The essentially peaceable nature of La Salle's dealings with the tribes is worthy of note. "To enter into communication with the Indians," writes M. Chesnel, "La Salle generally proceeded in this wise: he requested the friendly tribes to provide him with guides and sell him their war prisoners; the guides introduced him to tribes friendly to their own, the war prisoners to hostile nations. This enabled La Salle to explore the immense valley of the Mississippi River with little or no bloodshed."

La Salle made four principal expeditions extending over eighteen years, interspersed with several visits to France. The first expedition, in 1669, lay along the valley of the Ohio; the second, in 1671-72, along the Illinois and the upper Mississippi; the third, in 1682, along the lower Mississippi, and the fourth, from 1684 to 1687, through the Gulf of Mexico and what is now eastern Texas. To understand the hardships which he faced and overcame in each of these significant explorations, it is necessary to read in detail of his conflicts with adversaries of almost every description. L. R. M.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Prohibition Issue

NOW and then the gossip from the nation's capital has more or less to say about the "obstructionists" and the "constructionists." It would appear from the road as though the country had turned seventy per cent, more or less, obstructionist in respect to prohibition.

In other words, the popular attitude now is toward kicking the Eighteenth Amendment out of the window and the enforcement act with it. It's everybody up for getting rid of what we have but scarcely a constructive word as to what shall take its place.

Each state, according to the idea most prevalent at the moment, but which may change tomorrow, is to arrange its own program of handling the liquor business, which means about fifty-seven varieties of control, if any; a veritable babel of legislative and police pronouncements. What will be legal in Webster, Mass., will be illegal a few miles away in Putnam, Conn., and vice versa. With the present-day ease and speed of communication we can appreciate what it will mean to a community which wants none of the liquor business, but must endure it because its neighbor will provide it unhindered.

All of those who are kicking out the Eighteenth Amendment are agreed—in speech, at least—that "the corner saloon must not come back." Realizing full well how hazardous it is to make predictions, yet we would not hesitate to predict that if national prohibition goes out the corner saloon will come back. It may bear another name; it may be just around the corner on a side street, but it will be just as eloquent in the sins of the old days as ever it was.

It may be that in the new régime, if it comes to pass, hard liquor sales will be prohibited in the new sales emporiums; but if the sales of such cannot be stopped now, with all the machinery at the disposal of national, state and municipal governments, pray how will it be stopped, and who is going to stop it when all facilities for sale are opened up?

We can think of only one way to diminish the illegal sale of intoxicating liquor and that is to eliminate the profit from the sale, and that might mean that the Government must go into the liquor business, and it is quite contrary to sound principles of democracy for the Government to be in any business except that of government, whether it be the sale of shoes or booze.

One other thing! Drinking upon the part of young people, perhaps as much as any one thing, has brought the national prohibition amendment into disrepute. But is anyone so dumb as to believe that opening up places for the more convenient sale of intoxicating liquors is going to diminish the all too prevalent custom of these times, so far as young people are concerned?—*Natick (Mass.) Bulletin.*

Cheerful News

NEWSPAPER headlines do little to lift people out of their slough of despond. Reading dozens of "exchanges" from all parts of the country convinces us that newspaper editors and make-up men are a gloomy lot. For instance, one paper portrays three banners across its front page . . . and others, all featuring violent death, crime and political corruption.

Something more constructive, something more worthwhile in the line of news must have occurred the day before that particular paper was printed. It contained practically no news of the city in which it was published; only a few "wire" items on the sport page; a few strips of what, by considerable stretch of imagination, might be called comics, and a few colorless editorials.

Who tells our "molders of public opinion" that crime, corruption, divorce, booze, racketeering and the like constitute the news that intelligent readers demand? The experiments that have been conducted by a few newspapers in "playing down" crime news have not been very convincing. Editors of these papers complained that circulation declined when such news was shifted to less conspicuous position. That may have occurred if the editors made no effort to replace customary sensational news with properly segregated and written worth-while news of the day.

We shall continue to hold the impression that editors are mistaken in giving crime news valuable space and insisting that their readers demand the play-up so long practiced.

Events of importance are occurring every hour—events that mean something in the real world of affairs. This can be offered in place of crime news—and not excerpts from the Congressional Record, political promises, syndicated prosperity ballyhoo and other bunk.

Certainly the present would be an opportune time to replace murder, suicides, crime and such morbid press dispatches with something of a more encouraging and constructive nature.—*Daily Journal of Commerce (Seattle, Wash.).*